

As Antagonists Prepare for Cease-Fire

Mekong, Que Son Fighting Heavy

SAIGON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Sharp fighting was reported today at both ends of South Vietnam as Saigon's forces and the Communists battled to gain or hold territory in advance of an expected cease-fire.

U. S. air support for South Vietnamese ground forces continued following President Nixon's order yesterday suspending all bombing and other offensive operations against North Vietnamese territory.

U. S. planes also continued combat operations in Laos and Cambodia, the U. S. command said.

The command said that U. S. planes were ordered to continue

escort flights for manned reconnaissance planes over North Vietnam, United Press International reported. The escort fighters were ordered to bomb or attack any Communist planes or aircraft guns firing on the reconnaissance planes, American spokesmen said.

The South Vietnamese command reported a slight increase in Communist attacks in the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m.

There was also a significant increase in activity by Saigon's forces, military sources said.

Heavy Fighting

The heaviest engagements reported by spokesmen were south of Da Nang in the Que Son

Valley, where 35 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were reported killed, and on the eastern edge of the Mekong Delta's U Minh Forest. Government forces there lost 19 killed and 35 wounded while at least 52 enemy troops were slain, a military spokesman said.

Both of these areas have been the scene of increasing activity in the past week as the South Vietnamese tried to regain some of the territory that was lost or remains contested as a result of the Communists' 1972 offensive.

Fighting also continued in Quang Tri Province just below the Demilitarized Zone. Delayed field reports from the province said South Vietnamese marines trying to secure ground north of the Thach Han River were driven back by an attack Sunday. There was no report on casualties in the action.

Military sources said some of the fighting also resulted from South Vietnamese spoiling operations aimed at preventing the Communists from scoring gains before a cease-fire.

In one major South Vietnamese Army push in the Saigon River corridor 35 to 40 miles northwest of Saigon, ground contacts were reported to be few, with scattered casualties on each side. The U. S. command reported that an Army AH-1 Cobra helicopter gunship was shot down by Communist fire while flying in support of that operation, but both crewmen escaped with minor wounds.

B-52 Concentration

U. S. B-52 bombers were used widely over the South in support of the Saigon troops, with the heaviest concentration—27 strikes—northwest of the capital in the Michelin rubber plantation region, a long-time Communist staging area.

The command said four B-52 strikes and 97 fighter-bomber strikes were carried out over North Vietnam's southern panhandle before the suspension of bombing at 11 p. m. yesterday. Targets were mostly supply areas and transportation facilities.

The Viet Cong charged that although the United States has halted military activities against North Vietnam, it is drastically intensifying the war and is still conducting "savage bombardments" in South Vietnam.

The Viet Cong also accused the United States and South Vietnam of "land-grabbing operations" and said its forces are determined to intensify their offensive and "step up the struggle against the United States for national salvation."

In a broadcast monitored in Saigon, the Viet Cong urged a heightening of "the political struggle to demand peace, independence, democracy, and national concord."

Rescue Effort Fails

SAIGON, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—A crew member of an F-111 fighter-bomber was captured by North Vietnamese soldiers after an abortive 15-day attempt to rescue him from Communist territory, the U. S. command said today.

The flier's wing-wing jet crashed west of Hanoi on Dec. 22. U. S. rescue planes and helicopters made immediate radio contact with him.

A spokesman said that survival equipment was dropped to the airmen but attempts to rescue him failed because of the difficult terrain and heavy ground fire. After 12 days the radio contact was lost and his capture was reported.



VISITOR AT THE VATICAN—Official photograph of Pope Paul VI and Israeli Premier Golda Meir as they met Monday. The photo was released yesterday, delayed by a day.

Haig, Bunker Reportedly Tell Thieu Terms of Draft Accord

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Song, which often reflects the views of the Thieu government, said tonight that "according to sources in Paris, the military issues have been almost solved, but there are still some obstacles over the political points."

Attributing its information to "rumor," or "political circles" or the foreign press, Tin Song said "world opinion believed that the agreement could be signed within this week."

It added that "it is believed that Gen. Haig is carrying the draft agreement" of an accord negotiated in Paris.

Gen. Haig, chief deputy to White House peace negotiator Henry A. Kissinger, and Ambassador Bunker went to Independence Palace for a meeting with Mr. Thieu that lasted two and a half hours, a U. S. Embassy spokesman announced.

After a working lunch with Mr. Bunker and other U. S. officials, Gen. Haig went to U. S. military headquarters for consultations with Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, commander of U. S. forces in Vietnam. No information about the nature of the discussions was given.

Council Convened

After Gen. Haig left the palace, Mr. Thieu convened another meeting of his National Security Council that lasted more than three hours. He also met separately with the chief justice of the Supreme Court and legislative leaders, the official radio announced tonight.

A South Vietnamese military delegation, headed by Gen. Vinh Loc, head of the National War College, flew to Paris today for consultations about the peace negotiations. Gen. Loc attended yesterday's meeting of the security council, the first time he was invited to participate. Vietnamese sources said.

The official who briefed the Washington Post on the progress of the negotiations said yesterday's session dealt with the 25-point protocols and today's with the text of the agreement in principle delivered by Gen. Haig.

The provision that the DMZ be re-established at the 17th parallel as a dividing line between the two Vietnams, at least temporarily, has been sought with increasing intensity by South Vietnam in recent weeks. Analogies to Korea and Germany had appeared regularly in government-sponsored commentaries.

Withdrawal Dropped

At the same time, Saigon has almost dropped from its public pronouncements the once inflexible demand that all North Vietnamese forces, which it estimated at 300,000, be required to withdraw. Several diplomatic sources have confirmed that no such provision is in the agreement.

"We always knew there weren't anything like 300,000," the South Vietnamese official who commented today said. "But we had to insist on it as a major issue so we would have something to negotiate in exchange for the DMZ. If we hadn't had the troop issue we wouldn't have won on either point."

Whether that was a forthright look at the bargaining process or after-the-fact face-saving, the agreement leaves South Vietnam forced to cope with the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the country.

The official said one of the problems confronting the drafters of the protocols is to determine "who they are where they are and how many they are" so that the "zones of emplacement" could be agreed upon. He also said the North Vietnamese wanted to call these areas "zones of control," but "we don't accept that because it implies political control."

He refused to predict how long it might take to settle all these issues and come to a final agreement on all points. He said the

Communists had sought on previous occasions to use a point in the protocols to alter something in the agreement on principles, and "it could happen again."

"That was what brought about the Dec. 18 bombing," he said, referring to the resumption of U. S. bombing of the Hanoi area last month.

Meeting in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP).—Teams of experts from North Vietnam and the United States continued their talks for 6 1/2 hours today, working out details of a peace agreement.

The meeting was a continuation of the work over technical aspects of an agreement that has been going on since Jan. 2, following the halt in American bombing of the North Vietnamese heartland.

The groups—headed by William Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state, and Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's deputy foreign minister—were together 7 1/2 hours yesterday. They met today in the villa bordering a fairway at the Saint-Nom-la-Brette golf course that is being used by the U. S. delegation.

Kissinger

Still in U. S.

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prior to the initialing of an agreement, or that President Thieu could announce a unilateral cease-fire.

When Mr. Ziegler has been asked whether there was a quid pro quo from Hanoi for the President's order to halt all offensive action against North Vietnam, he has said that the American action was made "unilaterally."

Today when asked whether he expected the North Vietnamese to de-escalate in any way or show any restraint in response to the President's order, he said he would have "nothing to say on that subject."

It was not disclosed here how long the President expects Gen. Haig to confer in Saigon. Gen. Haig has met at length with President Thieu. The general has sent reports on the meeting to Mr. Nixon here.

Mr. Kissinger left here for Washington last night and conferred by telephone with the President today, Mr. Ziegler said. He made it clear that the President will not "discuss the negotiations" in his inaugural address Saturday, but he declined to speculate on whether the President might have some Vietnam statement in the address.

Agreement

"While the negotiations are in progress, we have an agreement with the other side not to discuss the details," he said repeatedly.

"Dr. Kissinger will be returning to Paris in the relatively near future. I say that today in the same context in which I said it yesterday."

While Hanoi appeared to be putting pressure on the President to sign a cease-fire at the earliest date possible, there was no indication that it expected or wanted the signing before the inauguration.

The President is expected to return to Washington tomorrow but no definite announcement has been made.

UN Council Meets

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 16 (AP).—Australia, Austria, Indonesia, Kenya and Peru were seated for two-year terms on the Security Council today, succeeding Belgium, Italy, Japan, Somalia and Argentina. The council meeting was the first of the new year.

Europe Talks Waiting for Soviet View

HELSINKI, Jan. 16 (UPI).—A Soviet official is expected to arrive here soon from Moscow with the first Kremlin answer to Western proposals for broad reforms in East-West relations, diplomats said today.

Levi I. Mendelovich left Helsinki Sunday night, just before the proposals—on such subjects as travel, trade, censorship and police treatment of foreigners—were presented at the preparatory talks for a European security conference.

Pending his return, there was no Communist reaction and the talks marked time. Ambassadors from 32 European nations, and the United States and Canada, met for only 15 minutes today—their shortest session so far.

Canadian Ambassador Ernest A. Cote told the meeting that Canada endorsed the proposals, because the conference must find ways to "touch the people of our countries."

Successful treatment of this item will be a touchstone for the success of the conference as a whole.

Mr. Cote said that "it will not be enough" to expand government-to-government relations, as earlier Soviet proposals had suggested. Instead, he said, the conference should "provide for practical measures which will progressively reduce barriers to the movement of human beings and information."

Warsaw Pact Session

MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI).—A two-day meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers to discuss European security and possible East-West troop cut ended today, East European sources said.

The meeting could be a prelude to a session of the pact's consultative Political Committee, which would include party general secretaries, premiers or heads of state, according to the sources. The committee last met a year ago.

Russians Put Robot on Moon, Pictures Are Relayed to Earth

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distance between the earth and the moon.

Tass did not say so, but Lunokhod-2 might be equipped with more instruments than Lunokhod-1. The first moon rover weighed 1,632 pounds, and the new model weighs 1,948 pounds, about 185 pounds more.

Lunokhod-2's TV cameras began scanning the lunar terrain almost immediately after landing. Tass said the craft's crew back on earth—commander, driver, navigator, operator and engineer—"have a good view of the moon-cape" through the cameras.

The agency said Lunokhod is standing level on a plain between two small craters. On the horizon about four miles away, Tass said, ground controllers can see the relatively low peaks of the Taurus Mountains, perhaps some of the same peaks viewed by the Apollo-17 astronauts.

Apollo-17 was the last manned moon mission scheduled this century by American space scientists.

Soviet plans are unknown. But since losing the manned moon race to the Americans in July, 1959, the Russians have stressed mechanical exploration, arguing it is safer and cheaper.

"Many new problems are raised in the exploration of the moon, and more information and more flights are required for their solution," Tass said.

U. S. Asked to Take Part

PARIS, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—The United States will be asked to join in experiments involving the French-made laser reflector on Lunokhod-2 while it is on the lunar surface, it was announced here today.

The French Center for Science

To See Ivory Coast Chief

Mrs. Meir Flies to Geneva To Talk With African Leaders

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir arrived here today by air from Rome for a meeting with President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

Mrs. Meir, traveling in an El Al jetliner, landed amid heavy security. Swiss policemen armed with submachine guns sealed off public galleries and the spectators' terrace at the airport while several hundred other armed men lined the superhighway leading from the building.

As an added precaution, the aircraft taxied to the old airport building, now used as a freight center, some 500 yards from the main complex.

Mrs. Meir, diplomatic sources said, probably will remain in Geneva for 24 hours. Officials refused to say where she would stay.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, Israeli diplomats said, has been one of Israel's supporters in Africa since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Jerusalem by five African countries.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban publicly blamed Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi for trying to turn African countries against Israel.

Diplomats said the meeting with Mr. Houphouët-Boigny would undoubtedly center on Israel's efforts to restore those broken relations and insure that other African nations do not follow suit.

Before flying here, Mrs. Meir ended a hectic two days in Rome today with a visit to the city's Jewish community, one of the oldest in the world.

A heavy security escort took her to the medieval ghetto area along the banks of the Tiber where Jews have lived continuously for more than 2,000 years, in defiance of sometimes hostile emperors and popes.

Top-hatted, tail-coated ushers rolled out a red carpet at an square-jawed synagogue where community representatives received Mrs. Meir amid applause and shouts of "Viva Golda."

Rabbi Sees 'Discourtesy'

ROME, Jan. 16 (NYT).—The chief rabbi of Rome said today that the Vatican had committed a "grave discourtesy" by allowing a spokesman to play down yesterday's meeting between the Pope and Mrs. Meir.

In an interview, the rabbi, Eli Toaff, referred to a "verbal assault" that Federico Alessandrini, the Vatican press spokesman, made to newsmen shortly after the papal audience yesterday.

The remarks by Mr. Alessandrini, a layman, were clearly authorized by church aides to the Pope. They elaborated on an official Vatican statement concerning the Israeli premier's call on the Pope.

The Vatican spokesman emphasized that the Holy See was maintaining cordial relations with all countries and leaders, and stated that the papal audience granted to Mrs. Meir had been no "preferential or exclusive gesture" and did not in the least mean or imply a change in the Holy See's attitude on the Middle East.

In today's interview, Rabbi Toaff declared himself convinced that Mr. Alessandrini had been instructed to make his comments on the Israeli premier's visit to the Pope after heavy pressure from Arab governments.

"The Vatican wanted to prove its equidistance from Israel and the Arabs," Rabbi Toaff observed. "Thus, the Vatican spokesman's comments in effect denied what the official Vatican statement on Mrs. Meir said last night earlier. This has made a painful impression among Jews."

Fear of Anti-Nixon Violence Cited by Watergate Defense

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Bill, at Dupont Circle and at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

Mr. Gregory also said that during the time he was helping to process McGovern campaign contributions, he did not recall seeing any from the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and that "I am not sure there were any from the National Peace Action Coalition."

Mr. Gregory said, however, that the envelopes were coded according to the mailing list from which they were drawn and that some of those bore the code of the liberal Americans for Democratic Action.

Mr. Gregory, a Brigham Young University student and former Mormon missionary to Brazil, testified that he was influenced to do so by a spy-master, a 3175 salary earning him by a Howard Hunt Jr., Mr. Hunt, a former White House consultant, pleaded guilty last week in the trial of seven men accused of breaking into the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex last June.

"Did you express any qualms?" Mr. Alesh asked Mr. Gregory about the spy-for-pay offer.

"Just at the end, sir," Mr. Gregory responded. "Yes, at the end."

"But wouldn't it be fair to say

that when it was first put to you... it didn't bother you?" Mr. Alesh asked.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Gregory answered.

Peter Maroulis, attorney for G. Gordon Liddy, former counsel to Mr. Nixon's campaign finance committee, said that other Watergate defendants who had not filed a guilty plea, sought to discredit Mr. Gregory's identification of Mr. Liddy as one of the men who planned an attempt to plant electronic bugs at the McGovern headquarters.

Mr. Maroulis questioned Mr. Gregory's earlier description of Mr. Liddy's height, hair color and age.

Chrysler Indicted For Illegal Export Of War Engines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The Chrysler Corp. was accused today of illegally exporting engines for military vehicles to Portugal, the Justice Department announced.

A two-count indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in U. S. District Court in Detroit, says Chrysler sent the engines to Portugal without a license or the permission of the State Department.

Chrysler was charged with shipping, on June 10, 1968, and Sept. 30, 1970, "arms and munitions of war"—an unspecified number of H351-212 engines manufactured by the firm, which has its headquarters in Highland Park, Mich.

Ralph Guy, a U. S. attorney in Detroit, said 40 engines with an estimated export value of \$76,886 were shipped to the firm's shipyard and 60 engines with an export value of \$101,088 were in the September shipment.

The engines were sent to Bravia, a vehicle firm in Lisbon, the department said. They were designed for use in amphibious assault cars. The maximum punishment for conviction on each count is a fine of \$25,000.

WEATHER

ALABAMA 15 60 Showers

ALASKA 4 29 Cloudy

ANDEAR 4 29 Cloudy

ARIZONA 11 55 Cloudy

ARKANSAS 12 52 Cloudy

CALIFORNIA 20 62 Overcast

CONNECTICUT 31 37 Snow

COLORADO 24 37 Cloudy

DELAWARE 17 63 Cloudy

FLORIDA 24 32 Snow

GEORGIA 15 37 Overcast

IDAHO 15 37 Overcast

ILLINOIS 15 37 Overcast

INDIANA 15 37 Overcast

IOWA 15 37 Overcast

KANSAS 15 37 Overcast

KENTUCKY 15 37 Overcast

LOUISIANA 15 37 Overcast

MAINE 15 37 Overcast

MARYLAND 15 37 Overcast

MASSACHUSETTS 15 37 Overcast

MICHIGAN 15 37 Overcast

MINNESOTA 15 37 Overcast

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MONTANA 15 37 Overcast

NEBRASKA 15 37 Overcast

NEVADA 15 37 Overcast

NEW HAMPSHIRE 15 37 Overcast

NEW JERSEY 15 37 Overcast

NEW MEXICO 15 37 Overcast

NEW YORK 15 37 Overcast

NORTH CAROLINA 15 37 Overcast

NORTH DAKOTA 15 37 Overcast

OHIO 15 37 Overcast

OKLAHOMA 15 37 Overcast

OREGON 15 37 Overcast

PENNSYLVANIA 15 37 Overcast

RHODE ISLAND 15 37 Overcast

SOUTH CAROLINA 15 37 Overcast

SOUTH DAKOTA 15 37 Overcast

TENNESSEE 15 37 Overcast

TEXAS 15 37 Overcast

UTAH 15 37 Overcast

Vermont 15 37 Overcast

VIRGINIA 15 37 Overcast

WASHINGTON 15 37 Overcast

WEST VIRGINIA 15 37 Overcast

WISCONSIN 15 37 Overcast

WYOMING 15 37 Overcast

Weather readings: U. S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

Ready to Send Up to 1,450 Men

Canada Prepares Vietnam Peace Force

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Canada is preparing to begin moving a peace-keeping force of as many as 1,450 military personnel into Vietnam within 10 days of a cease-fire agreement, officials in the Department of External Affairs say.

Whether a contingent that large would be dispatched, however, depends on a number of questions that some officials claim have not been clarified in Washington, Saigon or Hanoi, or discussed anywhere with Canadians.

The Defense Department reported yesterday that 400 officers and men had already had inoculations and were on alert for Vietnam duty. They are stationed across the country, spokesmen said, and would be flown to the St. Hubert Base, near Montreal, for the 27-hour flight to Saigon by way of Hawaii and Guam.

Eighteen Canadians now serving on the International Control Commission in Vietnam are also available for temporary service on a cease-fire supervisory group.

Mitchell W. Sharp, External Affairs Secretary, emphasized in the House of Commons two weeks ago that Canada had not yet made any commitment to accept a role in Vietnam. Any initial undertaking would be limited to 30 days, he said, which would be extended to 60 days if it were to take that long for an international conference to lay down specific assignments or to determine what political authority would supervise an agreement.

Canada's conditions will be tough, an official said. "But we want to help," he added, "and for that reason we might not insist that all conditions be met at the outset."

For example, he said, if Washington and Hanoi wished, Canada might initially watch over the withdrawal of United States troops, or the return of prisoners of war.

Canada's planning has been based on the suggestion in reports from Paris that Canada, Poland, Hungary and Indonesia might form a team to "observe and supervise" in Vietnam if a cease-fire agreement is reached.

An official said that the four countries had contacted each other and that Canada had been accepted as a member of the team by the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam. No word has been received from the Viet Cong, but no particular significance is attached to this at the moment.

Canadian sources say they have had no direct word from either North Vietnam or South Vietnam on the size of the team that

to Get After Inauguration fricator Acts to Delay Vote n Nixon Nominees Over War

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, D. Iowa, pressed for the information that the Vietnam war, said yesterday that he would try to block Inauguration Day the Senate confirmation of President Nixon's nominees to top intelligence and defense positions.

Hoover later dropped a bid for public hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the financial hold of Elliot L. Richardson and James P. Clements Jr.

Richardson, now secretary of health, education and welfare, been nominated to succeed in R. Laird as secretary of the U.S. Maritime Administration, a Dallas filing contractor, has been named deputy secretary of defense, the Senate Armed Services Committee approved both nominations. The full chamber must vote to confirm the men.

Efforts Denounced
The Senate Republican leader, Scott of Pennsylvania, while denouncing efforts to block Nixon's nominees, think it's a little petty to the President's cabinet," he said, "the newsmen, accusing Democrats playing politics to the hit" seeking headlines.

Sen. Mansfield of Montana, said he didn't see that holding nominees accomplished anything, would proceed. But he said, "I understand the feelings of the senators who make such a test." He also said that they would be headed for a reasonable compromise.

Sen. Hughes made his demand a public airing of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Clements' findings at an open meeting yesterday. Both men expressed willingness to testify before congressional committees upon demand.

Mr. Richardson told newsmen he was willing to have a full disclosure of his financial entanglements, but that he has not known what it contained since a trust was established in 1959 when he became under secretary of state.

Matter of Record
Mr. Clements, founder and chairman of Sedco, Inc., said that he believed that his findings already were a matter of public record since he headed public corporation.

Sen. Hughes said that his demand for financial disclosure

After 28 Hours Corona Jury Is Deadlocked; Judge Tells It to Try Again

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 16 (AP).—The jury in the Juan Corona murder trial has reported 8-4 deadlock, but the panel has been ordered to continue efforts to reach a verdict.

Judge Richard E. Patton instructed the jurors yesterday not to reveal whether the majority was conviction or acquittal for Corona, who is charged with killing 25 men.

After 28 hours of jury deliberations in four days, jury foreman Nest Phillips told the court that "he have reached what appears to be an impasse. We cannot decide one way or the other about guilt or innocence."

Judge Patton ordered the jurors the 14-week trial to continue its efforts.

Mr. Corona, 38, was expressing as the defendant was held in a makeshift courtroom at a State Medical Facility in Vallejo, where he has been operating from heart trouble since Friday night.

Because he was considered too ill to be moved to the Fairfield courtroom, the judge ordered the jury housed eight miles to the Vallejo facility to make the announcement. It was the first the jury knew of Mr. Corona's illness.

Mr. Corona, a Mexican citizen and a farm labor contractor, is charged with murdering 25 farm workers and drifters whose hacked and stabbed bodies were unearthed in a peach orchard north of Yuba City in the spring of 1971. It is the largest single mass-murder charge in U.S. history.

Judge Patton urged the jury not to "sacrifice your honest convictions" simply because they may be opposed to the majority. Do not violate "your individual judgment," he said.

Prosecutor G. Dave Teja said that in case of a hung jury a second trial would be automatic.

Trudeau Government Wins Its Closest Vote
OTTAWA, Jan. 16 (AP).—After defending its handling of unemployment and inflation, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's minority Liberal government won another vote of confidence in the House of Commons Monday night with the help of the New Democrats.

The 139-to-114 vote was the closest so far for the government because the Social Credit party deserted Mr. Trudeau and voted with the Conservatives. New Democratic leaders said they will continue voting with Mr. Trudeau, at least until they can defeat the government's new legislative proposals, which may be introduced this week.



GETTING READY FOR THE BIG DAY—Artist Herb Parham working on the inaugural seal in his studio. The inauguration will be held at the Capitol Saturday.

Supreme Court Rules Ban on 'Dual Sovereignty' Of Courts Is Retroactive

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT).—The Supreme Court ruled today that its 1970 prohibition against prosecuting a man for the same crime in both state and city courts can be invoked by prisoners who were victims of such treatment before the law was changed.

Writing a unanimous decision, Justice William H. Rehnquist said that the right to avoid a second trial on the same criminal charge was a fundamental constitutional one that should properly be applied retroactively, to cover cases that had arisen in the past.

Justice Rehnquist acknowledged that the high court had refused, in some past cases, to allow retrospective application of such decisions, but he said that these involved "procedural rights and methods of conducting trials" rather than more basic principles that prohibited a trial together.

The case before the court involved a Tennessee man who was convicted in 1962 in Chattanooga Municipal Court of assault and battery. On the basis of the same episode, he was later indicted by a grand jury for assault, convicted in a state court and is now serving a 10-year maximum sentence in the state penitentiary.

It was not until 1969 that the Supreme Court decided that the Fifth Amendment's prohibition against double jeopardy was binding on the states. In 1970 this guarantee was held to preclude separate prosecutions in state and municipal courts for the same offense.

Today the Supreme Court sent the Tennessee case back to federal district court to make certain that the state and city prosecutions were for the same crime before discharging the prisoner, Samuel E. Robinson.

Three justices, William J. Brennan, William O. Douglas and Thurgood Marshall, agreed with the legal rationale of the majority opinion but said that they would have released the prisoner outright.

The court also decided two cases involving the amount of compensation the federal government must pay when it acquires property by condemnation. In both instances, the justices were divided 4-4, with the minority issuing a sharp dissent.

In one case, when the government reclaimed land it had leased to a private company, the court decided that the amount of compensation must pay when it acquires property by condemnation.

Millionaire's Wife Safe in Toronto After Kidnapping
TORONTO, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Marilyn Lastman, the 37-year-old wife of a Toronto millionaire, returned to her suburban home by taxi last night after being held by kidnappers for 10 hours.

Mel Lastman, her husband, an appliance chain-store owner who recently disclosed assets of \$10.7 million, became mayor of the Toronto borough of North York last month.

Police first declined to call Mrs. Lastman's disappearance a kidnapping because no ransom demands were received.

After Mrs. Lastman returned home, Police Chief Harold Adamson announced she had been "abducted... kidnapped." He said no ransom was asked and that she was returned "unharmed."

Mrs. Lastman vanished yesterday afternoon when a caller said her husband had suffered a heart attack and he would pick her up at a take her to the hospital. A friend who looked after one of her children notified police when it was found that Mr. Lastman was at work and was not ill.

The taxi driver who brought Mrs. Lastman home said he picked her up at a North York intersection where she had been sitting in a car with a man.

Navy Found Loophole to Aid Grumman

Senate Unit Probes
\$54 Million in Loans

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (WFP).—The Pentagon said yesterday there was nothing illegal about \$54 million in loans to Grumman Corp., and raised the possibility that some additional loans or "advance payments" may be needed by the financially troubled firm.

The Defense Department's top lawyer, J. Fred Buzhardt, told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that the special payments to Grumman since last summer were not made under the Defense Production Act, which limits such loans to \$20 million.

Rather, Mr. Buzhardt explained, the funds were made available under Section 2307, Title 10, of the U.S. Code, which, he said, permits such "advance payments," as the Pentagon describes them, up to the full amount of a company's contract.

Mr. Buzhardt conceded that the Grumman situation was unique—that no other firm had required such large special payments in advance of performing work—but said that the Navy action was both legal and in the best interests of the government and the taxpayer. He said the government receives 6 7/8 percent interest on the loans and is able to exert some control over the firm, notably by banning salary increases for executives.

Credit Ran Out
The special payments to Grumman began this summer, without congressional approval, after the firm was unable to renew its \$100-million line of credit with commercial banks in the wake of difficulties with the Navy over its F-14 fighter contract.

In California, Mr. Buzhardt testified, subcommittee chairman Harry F. Byrd, Ind., Va., who was the only senator present, said he wanted to "determine just how many various ways remain" for the Pentagon to provide money to its contractors "without the prior approval of Congress."

Sen. Byrd was the sponsor of a 1970 amendment to the 1950 Defense Production Act which limited loans under that act to \$20 million. Surprised to learn last week that the Navy was using a different law to make Grumman's advance payments, Sen. Byrd talked of legislation which would also shut off that route at the \$20-million level.

Mr. Buzhardt, explaining that the provisions used in the Grumman case also involve other types of progress and final payments, suggested that rather than pass a new law, it might be more practical to require that the firm get prior approval from Congress for such advance payments above a specific amount.

Sen. Byrd said he thought the problem "could possibly be solved" that way.

On Grumman's possible need for more funds, Mr. Buzhardt said the firm's financial needs on existing F-14 contracts would probably go up again before they go down, but he indicated that the amount would probably be small. He also acknowledged that Grumman may have used some of the advance payments to pay out some \$8 million in Christmas bonuses for its workers—not executives. He said that this was done with the approval of the Navy.

L.A. 'Ghost Town' Is Foreseen if Gas Is Rationed
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—Southern California would become a "ghost town" under a government proposal to meet clear-air targets by reducing car traffic in Los Angeles by 80 percent, Sen. John Tunney said today.

The California Democrat was commenting on the federal proposal to achieve the reduction by 1977 through gasoline rationing.

Sen. Tunney told a press conference: "Yesterday's announcement, that the southern California basin must become a 20th-century ghost town, presents a set of unacceptable alternatives."

"I refuse to believe that the 10 million people of this basin must make a choice between environmental and economic disaster," he said.

He suggested instead a \$400-million annual effort to develop a "clean" engine for cars within three years and the use of government road funds to build a mass-transit railroad system by 1980.

New BOAC Fares Filed With CAB
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—British Overseas Airways Corp. yesterday filed a higher-than-expected schedule of North Atlantic fares, effective April 1, with the Civil Aeronautics Board.

BOAC proposed an off-peak winter minimum fare of \$145.80 for a round-trip originating in London bound for New York as its "advance booking charge."

This advance-booking fare requires reservations 90 days in advance. Earlier, BOAC had indicated that it would seek a minimum off-peak winter fare of \$136.20 for such a trip.

For flights originating in New York bound for London, BOAC wants a fare of \$185. BOAC also proposed the abolition of all youth-discount fares.

Nixon Writes to Future President On 1990 Economic Predictions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday wrote a letter to the person who will be the chief executive in 1990.

The letter, to be held in the National Archives for the next 17 years, introduces a 360-page summary of a White House conference on "The Industrial World Ahead—A Look at Business in 1990."

The conference, called by Mr. Nixon, brought together 1,500 U.S. businessmen, economists and government officials. Mr. Nixon suggested in his letter to the future president that in 1990 it would be possible to judge whether the predictions made by the conference were accurate.

According to former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, the co-chairman of the conference, in 1990 the United States will have a gross national product of \$2.5 trillion—roughly double the estimate by most economists of the 1973 GNP.

The average workweek, it is predicted, will be 36 hours and three out of five families will have incomes of \$15,000. The income has been adjusted to 1971 purchasing power. In addition, six out of seven families will own their own homes.

U.S. Moves to Alert Public To High-Blood-Pressure Peril

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (NYT).—Many Americans are risking their lives because of what they don't know about their blood pressure, experts said here yesterday at a national conference on that particular health problem.

At least 23 million adult Americans are believed to have higher blood pressure and in consequence have a higher-than-normal risk of stroke, heart attack and other potential disasters.

But the theme of the government-sponsored meeting here was that far too few Americans realize what the risks are or what can be done about them.

Dr. Jeremiah Stamler of Northwestern University Medical School cited data compiled in Chicago during the last five years showing that a majority of persons who had high-blood-pressure problems did not realize it.

Of those who knew they had high blood pressure, because it had been diagnosed previously, only about half were receiving treatment. Yet drugs that are considered highly effective in reducing high blood pressure in most persons who have that condition have been available for years.

Other studies have shown much the same lack of knowledge and treatment of this major health hazard among Americans.

The National Conference on High Blood Pressure Education, which opened here yesterday under the sponsorship of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is an opening move to correct that situation.

Dr. Stamler said that the program will be responsible for the program had asked for \$10 million.

The national high-blood-pressure program is to include efforts in public and professional education, studies of the resources needed for coping with the problem more effectively and studies of the impact of programs already in progress.

Film on Warhol Banned from TV By U.K. Court

LONDON (AP), Jan. 16.—Appeal court judges today temporarily banned a television screening of a documentary about American pop artist Andy Warhol which is laced with four-letter words, nudes and homosexuals.

They stopped the showing only four hours before it was to be shown on Britain's commercial TV network and overturned a high court judge's ruling earlier in the day that the hour-long film could be seen by television viewers.

The appeal court voted 2 to 1 in favor of keeping the film, made by photographer David Bailey, off TV screens.

The ban is temporary, to give an opportunity for a review of the film.

The ban was sought by TV commentator Ross McWhirter, a 41-year-old anti-pornography campaigner, after Sunday newspaper critics who watched a preview billed the show as "a shocker."

Leary Reported Under Arrest In Afghanistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Timothy Leary, 51, former Harvard University instructor who escaped from a California prison in 1970, while serving a 10-year sentence for narcotics possession, has been arrested in Afghanistan and is being held in the capital, Kabul, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs said today.

He was intercepted on his way to a "colony of world travelers who have used drugs and have located in Afghanistan," a spokesman for the U.S. agency said.

He said Leary, who left Switzerland sometime after Jan. 1, will be returned to the United States if arrangements can be worked out with Afghanistan. The United States has no extradition treaty with Afghanistan.

If Leary is returned to the United States, he must finish his prison term and he will face charges for the escape and new charges in an indictment returned in California last August. The indictment accused Leary and more than 40 other persons of importing 1,000 pounds of hashish monthly into the United States.

Action on 2 Nominations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—The Senate Commerce Committee yesterday approved President Nixon's nomination of Claude S. Brinegar, Union Oil senior vice-president, to be secretary of transportation, and of textiles executive Fred Dent Jr. to be secretary of commerce. The move clears the way for a vote by the full Senate.

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The Home Front

The 10 percent devaluation of the U.S. dollar was indeed a bold action necessitated by the chaos in the international money markets, but it scarcely provides occasion for Mr. Nixon to claim a triumph for the way he has managed the American economy. On the contrary, the administration's policies have done much to exacerbate a situation that had been in the making for a decade—partly because of the Vietnam war.

It is not as if monetary crises, like hurricanes, were acts of God. The administration most recently contributed to the weakening of the dollar by scuttling wage and price controls in a secret deal to obtain organized labor's political support—at a time when the economy was starting to boom, when food prices were skyrocketing and when new figures on the worsening trade deficit were alarming world financial markets.

Mr. Nixon's fiscal and monetary policies since the election have been no more reassuring than his scuttling of wage-price controls. Having seriously eroded the U.S. tax base, particularly by chopping taxes on business, Mr. Nixon emerged from the election with a new sacred principle: He would never raise taxes; the guilt for any tax increases would be on Congress' head, not his.

After piling up deficits totaling almost \$80 billion in his first term—with more deficits ahead, despite the rapidly climbing economy—Mr. Nixon still will not consider raising taxes. Instead, he means to break Congress to his will by cutting social programs that

might improve the trade-off between inflation and unemployment.

In the area of monetary policy, the administration has put Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of its Committee on Interest and Dividends, in the ridiculous position of jawboning down the interest rates that, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, his highly stimulative monetary actions have caused to rise.

Mr. Nixon cannot permanently rescue the dollar until he stops politicizing every economic decision, while blasting Congress—and foreign governments—for not submitting to his dictates. Instead of seizing devaluation of the dollar as the occasion for threatening protectionism if other nations do not liberalize their own trade restrictions, Mr. Nixon would have done more to reassure international financial markets on the outlook for the dollar by stressing his determination to stop inflation, which the devaluation could in fact worsen. The President could have done this by announcing measures to strengthen Phase-3 wage-price restraints and to make fiscal and monetary policy more flexible, even if this meant higher taxes and higher interest rates.

A strong dollar cannot be restored until the administration convincingly demonstrates that it is willing to use whatever tools are required to achieve both stable prices and full employment and that it has not simply reverted, for political or ideological reasons, to the discredited economic doctrine with which Mr. Nixon began his presidency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Crisis in Uruguay

Uruguay has emerged from its worst political crisis in four decades with heavy damage to the democratic system that was once the pride and envy of the Americas. President Juan Bordaberry has remained in office only by ceding a large measure of his constitutional power to military leaders who assert the right to select key cabinet members as well as to chart drastic reforms to cope with corruption, inflation, unemployment and an outdated land-tenure system.

Long-overdue reforms in Uruguay have been diluted, delayed and scuttled by a combination of lethargy, a swollen parasitic bureaucracy and a crazy-quilt pattern of parties within parties that has destroyed accountability and rendered government decision-making all but impossible. Until they resorted to kidnapping and murder, the Tupamaro guerrillas enjoyed a large measure of public tolerance in their agitation for reform and their exposure of corruption in high places.

There is irony in the fact that Mr. Bordaberry is now a victim of the very success of his decision to supplant the police by the

armed forces in his "internal war" against the Tupamaros. In the course of destroying the guerrilla organization, the military leaders themselves become painfully aware of the defects of Uruguayan society which the Tupamaros had exploited.

Unfortunately there is nothing in the record of the armed forces to suggest qualifications for tackling Uruguay's most pressing problems in a realistic way. The 19-point "program of national reconstruction," issued by the military chiefs, seems inspired by the clumsy actions of Peru's military junta and reflects a simplistic approach to complicated questions.

There is, however, plenty of civilian talent in Uruguay for resolving such problems and carrying out necessary reforms. The hope must be that under the spur provided by the military—and the realization of how narrowly the country averted an outright military takeover—the talented people of this divided country will come together again to solve their problems within the framework of their admirable democratic system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

'After the Dollar's Devaluation

The international monetary system has again started to re-establish a framework of stability and equilibrium mainly on the basis of this week's devaluation of the American dollar, but it must be remembered that the United States, even after the previous devaluation of the dollar, came up last year with a gigantic trade deficit of \$6.4 billion. So unless Washington exercises moderation in its external payments balance, it is quite likely that the newly achieved world monetary equilibrium will be short-lived. Along with efforts to settle the worldwide feelings of unrest over the stability of the U.S. dollar, a much quicker timetable is needed for the scheduled negotiations on reforming the world's monetary system.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The latest currency crisis has amply illustrated the fragility of the first phase of the monetary union in the European community. This is not accidental. It is a direct reflection of the fact that the nine member governments manage economies which, though increasingly interdependent, are nevertheless significantly different from each other. Despite the heavy political overtones attached to it by the French government, European monetary union is much less urgent than a reform of the international monetary system, and probably cannot make any solid progress until the wider system has been given some lasting stability.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Unable to undertake common action because its currencies are attracted, some upward, others downward, Europe was able to

its very inaction to compel the United States to devalue the dollar: this is what just happened. The new realignment of the dollar does not solve in depth any of the plagues suffered by the international monetary system, notably the abundance of false liquidity. To get out of that situation there is in the end no other way than to circulate gold again, which in a first step could be done by authorizing central banks to exchange gold among themselves on the basis of the free market price of about \$68 an ounce.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The Europeans are no longer so certain that they won a monetary victory. Adding to that of December 1971, the second devaluation of the dollar might rather rapidly produce the effects the first one could not produce: a reflow of capital toward America and above all, an incomparable exchange advantage for American exports. It is thus too late to fear a trade war. The trade war has already begun.

—From Combat (Paris).

Kissinger in Peking
Henry A. Kissinger's more or less regular visits to China indicate not only a progressive détente between Washington and Peking, but beyond that a new political constellation in Asia which does not appear to accord with pessimistic predictions about the "post-Vietnam" era. Although there cannot be any talk of an alliance as yet, there are signs of a more intensive interplay between America and China, something that would have seemed impossible only a short time ago but could create a new situation in the near future, and not only in Asia.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

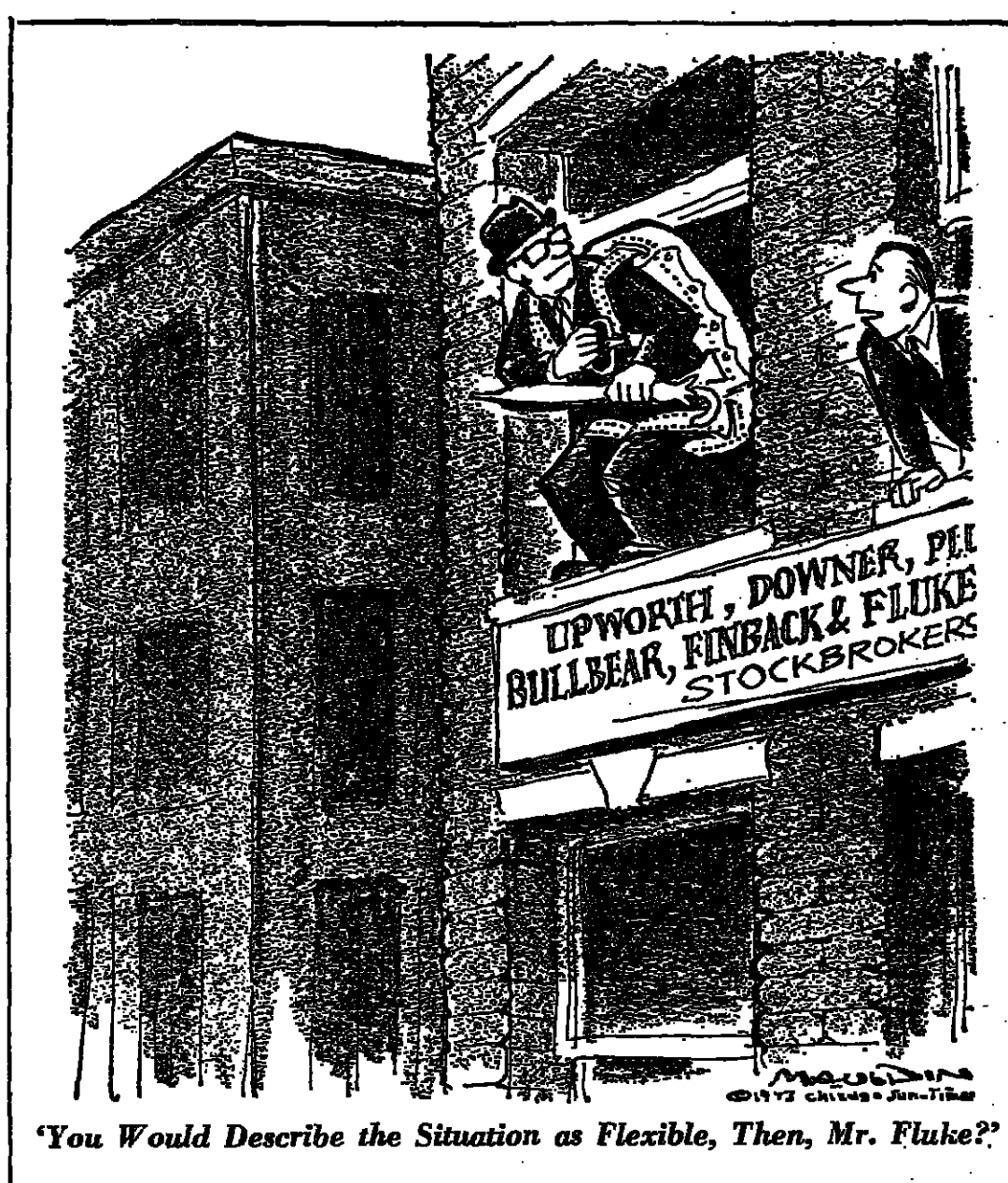
February 17, 1898

NEW YORK—The United States battleship Maine sank in Havana harbor at midnight, Tuesday, after an explosion which wrecked the forward part of the vessel, causing terrible loss of life among her crew. There were more than 400 men on board, of whom only 33, including all but two of the officers, are so far known to have escaped. The cause of the explosion which occurred on board is unknown. Spanish vessels in the harbor aided in rescuing the wounded.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1923

NEW YORK—Canada is taking very intelligent steps to attract the best class of immigrants. Australia and South Africa are aroused to the necessity of increasing their productive population. France deplores the annual decrease in her birthrate. But it is quite remarkable that at the same time in Great Britain, a tide of Malthusian sentiment, with the logical corollary, the prevention of a too rapid increase, is on the rise and many leading papers support it.



'You Would Describe the Situation as Flexible, Then, Mr. Fluke?'

The Cabinet Big 3

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The focus of American foreign policy is now obviously moving away from the war in Vietnam to the great economic questions now troubling the nations, and this is bringing new men and new problems to the fore in Washington.

President Nixon remains, of course, the dominant figure across the board, with Henry A. Kissinger as his principal agent in the negotiations with the principal Communist powers. But the intricacies of money, oil, trade, and military arms control—the rising questions—are not Kissinger's specialties, so the Treasury, Defense and State Departments are now beginning to get a little more attention and power.

Similarly, as the fierce debates over Vietnam in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee subside, the leaders of the House of Representatives, with their special interest in money and trade questions, are likely to recapture some of their lost authority.

Crisis Shifts

Fortunately, as the emphasis switches to the dollar crisis, the energy crisis, and the arms crisis—the nations of the world are now spending over \$200 billion a year on arms—President Nixon has put together at Treasury, Defense and State a team of cabinet and subcabinet officers who are unusually trustful and congenial with one another.

The new secretary of defense, Elliott L. Richardson, may not have Mel Laird's easy rapport with the leaders of the House and Senate, but he was Secretary of State Rogers' deputy early in the first Nixon administration and has had a long and close relationship with Henry Kissinger both at Harvard and in Washington.

The chances are, therefore, that we will manage to avoid some of the sniping between the Pentagon and Foggy Bottom that often marred the relations between Louis Johnson and Dean Acheson, "Engine Charlie" Wilson and John Foster Dulles, James Forrestal and James F. Byrnes in previous State-Defense battles.

Despite the proliferation of interdepartmental committees in recent years, there is always the problem here of each department seeing the world only from its own isolated position, and presumably this was what Nixon had in mind in elevating Shultz to the head of the new Council on Economic Policy over the secretaries of state, commerce, agriculture, labor, transportation and the

other principal economic councils. It is still not quite clear how the secretary of the Treasury is going to run his own department plus the new council, unless the President manages to invent the 48-hour day, but one thing the President's reorganization has done: It has put into key positions in the major departments knowledgeable men who have had wide experience in other departments.

Thus, Shultz himself is a former secretary of labor and head of the White House Office of Management and Budget. The new deputy secretary of state, Kenneth Rush, was formerly U.S. Ambassador to West Germany and deputy secretary of defense. Dr. Kissinger's principal assistant in the critical phase of the Vietnam cease-fire negotiations, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is now vice-chief of staff of the Army.

So we are beginning to get a little more cross-fertilization in the second Nixon administration. For example, Paul H. Nitze, former director of the State Department's policy planning staff under President Truman and secretary of the Vietnam cease-fire negotiations, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is now vice-chief of staff of the Army.

So we are beginning to get a little more cross-fertilization in the second Nixon administration. For example, Paul H. Nitze, former director of the State Department's policy planning staff under President Truman and secretary of the Vietnam cease-fire negotiations, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is now vice-chief of staff of the Army.

Richardson on the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Also, top State Department officials are now being brought more prominently into national security discussions with Kissinger than at the start of the Nixon administration. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Marshall Green is directing the Vietnam reconstruction studies. William H. Sullivan was a principal assistant to Kissinger in the Vietnam peace talks, and Alfred L. Jenkins, director of Asian Communist affairs in the State Department, accompanied Kissinger on his latest trip to China.

It is undoubtedly too early to tell how this second-term reorganization is going to work, but the warm personal relations between the state, defense and treasury secretaries have given it a hopeful start, and the indications are that the State Department will be a much livelier place in the next four years than it was in the last four.

Already, President Nixon has made more cabinet appointments in his first four years than any other President except Grant. He has made 36, one more than Roosevelt in four terms, and this has at least created an atmosphere of new initiatives and a new beginning.

Wages and Politics in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Prime Minister Heath's anti-inflation program for Britain is patterned after President Nixon's, with a first stage of freeze followed by controls on wages and prices. But Mr. Heath faces problems of enforcement that are much more difficult, raising deeper social and political questions.

The labor movement in the United States on the whole accepted the need for controls when Mr. Nixon moved in 1971, at first indeed cooperating in the enforcement structure. George Meany had grumpy comments, but he did not encourage any union to make extreme demands. And even before the Democratic convention last summer it was his policy to get along with Richard Nixon.

In Britain, by contrast, the unions are pledged as a body to resist any legal control of wages.

Important individual unions, under militant leadership, are pressing claims above the ceilings and say they will not comply with the law. And the unions hardly want to get along with Edward Heath: They are tied to the Labor party and want the Conservatives out.

Confrontation

Gas workers are now carrying out the first confrontation. The rules laid down for stage two in the Health policy would allow them \$5.50 a week, about a 7 percent rise. They want as much as the electrical workers, who got \$7.50 just before the freeze.

The gas men are carrying out a go-slow that has reduced pressure or cut service entirely in various areas of the country. There are dangers of explosions, and of misery for those dependent on gas heaters. But the gas unions say they will fight on for at least a month. By then there could be widespread hardship in this country.

Britain, as a small and centralized country, is much more vulnerable to labor trouble in essential services than the United States. Just two years ago a strike of power workers cut electricity supplies drastically. Last year there was a devastating coal strike.

Those two earlier strikes were really the reason for today's confrontation. Each was settled by massive wage increases recommended by a board of inquiry—30 percent for the miners, 17 percent for the power workers. Mr. Heath decided that he had to swallow his profound belief in the freedom of the market and impose tight controls.

No Alternative

For the same reason Mr. Heath has no real alternative to standing fast against the gas men now. If he gives way to their demand for "equity" with the electric workers, every other union will

The Future of Vietnam And the Role of Aid

By Flora Lewis

PARIS.—Although continuing official Vietnam meetings remain focused on the stability of the cease-fire, various talks are getting under way between the rival South Vietnamese factions about their country's political future.

The key, as seen by Vietnamese here of assorted allegiances, is the form in which foreign economic aid is delivered and administered. In a sense, the aid will be to the forthcoming political warfare in Vietnam what U.S. air power was to warfare even after the Americans withdrew from major ground combat and undertook Vietnamization. By either its presence or its absence it will have intense effects.

This is so in both North and South, but in quite different ways.

A Major Tool

Reconstruction aid is a major tool with which the United States hopes to wedge the North into a position of desiring to maintain the peace long after the last American GIs and POWs have gone home.

The first step in that policy was taken during Henry A. Kissinger's talks in Hanoi. As a result, it has been announced that the United States and North Vietnam have agreed to establish a joint commission to develop mutual economic relations.

In the South, said will undoubtedly become a major weapon among the rivals for political ascendancy. Whether it is delivered by the United States and other countries directly or through international organizations, the way it is used and the South Vietnamese group that handle it and direct its use will be politically crucial.

South Vietnamese Communist officials in Paris, according to some people involved, have begun negotiating seeking some "back with non-Communist South Vietnamese elites to discuss future policies.

One thing they have been talking about is economic aid. The sources said that the Viet Cong did not object now to continued direct U.S. delivery of economic support to President Nguyen Van Thieu, pointing out that in the period between cease-fire and peace they too are getting direct support from their allies.

In any case, that view was implicit in the Communists' abandonment of their long-standing demand that their "front" be removed before a cease-fire and in their willingness to sign an agreement that left negotiations for a political settlement to the South Vietnamese.

Looking Ahead

The Viet Cong are now looking further ahead.

The first step in the negotiations, as defined in the cease-fire accords, is to be the establishment by Saigon and the Viet Cong of a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, in three segments.

The two sides are pledged "to do their utmost" to set up a council within 90 days of the cease-fire—a deadline unlikely to be met but which nonetheless

exerts some pressure. The third segment was in no way defined, and it will be a vital consideration for both sides.

The assumption during the negotiations was that it would somehow represent the many South Vietnamese factions whose allegiance has not been clearly tied either to the Viet Cong or to President Thieu's government.

The haggling during the cease-fire negotiations and conversation with the rival parties since then have demonstrated that Mr. Thieu and the Communists have sharply different ideas about the third segment and the council's role.

All the signs have been that Mr. Thieu does not trust his non-Communist opposition, in the country or in exile, to support him against the Communists in the council.

On the other side, there has been mounting evidence, both in public statements from Hanoi and in private comment in Paris, that the Communists look to the third segment as a most important element in their long-term plans.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong leaders have said repeatedly that they do not aim for a Communist take-over in the South, but for a "national democratic revolution." South Vietnamese nationalists here believe that this is true and that it reflects the Communists' awareness that they do not have the strength to dominate the country—that they must look for third-segment people who will cooperate.

The aid question enters at this point. If economic support is given through Saigon, it will greatly enhance the likelihood of a stunning victory for the president when the time comes for election of a postwar government. Therefore the Communists have begun to talk with likely third-segment adherents about the desirability of channeling aid through the national council—which Mr. Thieu can be expected to resist, since it would give the council just the governmental power he has refused to relinquish.

Distorting Influence

Under the best of circumstances large infusions of foreign goods and money have a distorting influence on national life. This is the case in an undeveloped country, especially in a war-torn country and overwhelmingly so in a country riven by civil strife.

The United States never did find a way of delivering economic aid to South Vietnam without producing deep social disturbances. The postwar problem will be intensified by the political struggle.

It is an issue that goes beyond the power of the Vietnamese to settle among themselves. Willy-nilly, the way foreign supplies, including the United States, decide to deliver help will be a form of intervention favoring one South Vietnamese faction or another. It is likely to involve the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries in the Vietnamese dispute until there is a new South Vietnamese government recognized by all.

find a theory to match, and the race will be on again.

For years people have been predicting an ultimate test of strength between a British government and the country's unions. It looked near in 1969, when Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson pushed a bill to regulate industrial relations, but Mr. Wilson collapsed and never got his bill. Some predicted it with the onset of a year ago, but a Conservative government retreated.

There is a lot of talk now about union challenges to the whole sense of political authority. One experienced political figure spoke privately the other day of "a smell of Weimar in the air."

But my guess is that Armageddon will be avoided once more. Britons tend to be too sensible for that. If Mr. Heath means what he says about resisting the gas workers, and others who are threatening strikes to follow, he will win. After all, he has the last political word: It things get too rough with the unions, he can call an election, campaign on the issue of who is in charge here and probably win in a landslide.

The widely-accepted belief that the Conservatives would gain from a showdown with the unions is itself an indication of changing political and social attitudes. Inflation is probably the major concern of voters today. Consumer

prices have risen 17 percent in the last two years, and it is not surprising that people are frightened.

The identification of economic interests is also changing. Unions have their reasons for feeling aggrieved in a country still as class-ridden as this one. But people are noticing that militant unionism tends to push up the incomes of better-off workers at the expense of the low-paid, the weak and the retired. In short, the balance of what used to be called social justice is not so clear any more.

Mr. Heath exposed the problem when he originally tried to get the unions' agreement to a voluntary limit of 35 in wage increases this year. That would have given much greater benefits, proportionately, to the nurses and railway workers and others making low wages. The union movement said no. The legal controls now going through Parliament will be more flexible in phase two but still favor the low-paid. The Labor party may suffer from the changing attitudes over the long term. It is wholly identified with the unions, the other day it was leaders agreed with the unions, that a future Labor government would freeze prices but not wages. To put it mildly, that identity of interest with the unions is unlikely to be a political attraction.

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Shannon



SAFETY FIRST—All finance ministers are very careful men and there is reason to believe Sweden's Gunnar Traugott is no exception. Here he is in Stockholm yesterday defending his budget, wearing belt AND suspenders, while the back pocket of his pants is fastened with a safety pin (circled). Presumably it holds a wallet.

New EEC Members Seated

Britain Seeks More Power for the Parliament of Europe

From Wire Dispatches
STRASBOURG, France, Jan. 16. Representatives of Britain, Ireland and Denmark took their seats in the Parliament of Europe today and pledged to strengthen the democratic institutions of the European Economic Community.

Mr. Davidson, a Westman Socialist, who is president of the parliament, formally welcomed the six original EEC nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

British Conservative member of the House of Commons Peter Kirk deplored the fact that his country's opposition, the Labor party, has not yet named representatives to the 15 seats allocated to it.

Denmark is Link
Mr. Behrendt said in his welcoming speech he felt that Ireland's inclusion in the EEC would help stop the exodus of its population. He said Denmark would be a link between continental Europe and Scandinavia.

President Behrendt said he felt Britain's admission to the EEC would help the Parliament of Europe to acquire additional rights.

Mr. Kirk, speaking for the 13 British Conservatives who are delegates to the parliament, said his delegation was determined to do its best to win new powers for the parliament over the EEC executive.

"Power to the parliament," he said.
Mr. Kirk said: "Without an effective parliament, our country is in danger of strangling in bureaucracy or drowning in apathy." He spoke of "latent power which this parliament could have if only it would use it," and called for the creation of a 13-man committee to investigate ways to implement what council members feel is their rightful place in the EEC.

At issue is a long-running argument between the Strasbourg group and the Brussels-based Council of Ministers. The parliament has no control over the council, which continues to be the sole source of policy-making decisions for the EEC.

The parliament has been relegated to a rubber-stamp role in the years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome, its powers being limited and mainly consultative.

There is a movement to make it more than a forum, however, and a report issued last spring by a group headed by Prof. George Vedel, dean of the Law Faculty at Paris University, proposed that the parliament's power be increased so that by 1978 no council decision could be put into effect without the parliament's ratification.

Warren Wade
INGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 16 (UPI)—Warren Wade, 76, an actor, producer and former executive of NBC and RKO, died today in a nursing home here.

He was active in the legitimate theater, on radio and television and was capable of stage, actor directing. He was born in Akron, Ohio, and had his first job in Cleveland when he was 14 years old. His final stage appearance was last summer in "The Father" at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia.

Prince Renier
NICE, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Prince Renier of Bourbon, 90, lord of the Bourbon House of Two Sicilies and grandson of the last king of Naples, has died, his family announced today.

The prince, who settled on the French Riviera in 1925 and led a quiet life, is succeeded by his son, Prince Louis, duke of Calabria. A funeral will be held Thursday in Cannes.

Cancer Alban Falls
Death in London
LONDON, Jan. 16 (Reuters)—Alban, a 30-year-old dancer, died today of cancer, his family announced.

Marcos' Foes Act to Block New Charter

Philippine High Court Asked for Injunction

By Tillman Durdin

MANILA, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos have asked the Philippine Supreme Court for help in their efforts to block the government from putting into effect a new constitution that they denounce as authoritarian. A hearing has been scheduled for tomorrow.

The president's opponents are seeking to block any attempt to use the results of voting at officially organized citizens' assemblies last week as a ratification of the new constitution. Under the new charter, Mr. Marcos would have unlimited power for an indefinite period.

The motion to be heard tomorrow asks that the court issue an order enjoining the government agencies that have been running the citizens' assemblies "from collecting, certifying, announcing and reporting" the results to the president.

It has been officially stated that the assemblies showed overwhelming support for putting the new charter into effect, instead of by formal referendum as provided by the present constitution.

A referendum, in fact, had been scheduled for yesterday, but it was postponed and 35,000 citizens' assemblies were hastily organized around the country after the president encountered considerable criticism during the brief period of free debate that he allowed on the new constitution.

The motion asking for a restraining order was filed by a group of petitioners represented by Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, a civil rights attorney.

It supplemented one that the senator filed Friday urging the court to make a quick ruling on petitions that he and others had argued in mid-December. The petitions asked an injunction against the holding of a referendum on the new constitution.

The petitioners argued that Mr. Marcos had acted illegally in trying to get the new charter adopted by a constitutional convention, and also that he had usurped the powers of Congress in announcing in December that the charter was to be submitted to a referendum and in unilaterally appropriating funds for this purpose.

Opponents also maintained that the new constitution, which would replace the present U.S.-style presidential system with a parliamentary form of government, was hurriedly and improperly drafted by the convention on the basis of pressure from President Marcos.

Tomorrow, a half-hour after the hearing on these objections is to start, Mr. Marcos is scheduled to convene a meeting of 1,000 persons selected from all over the country, whom he will then "consult" about what to do about the findings of the citizens' assemblies.

The assemblies, consisting of persons 15 years of age and older, are said by officials to have voted overwhelmingly for the new constitution, to have voted against having a referendum on it and instead to favor considering their approval as ratification. They also are said to have opposed Congress's meeting on Jan. 22, as provided for in the old constitution, and to have favored abandoning elections for seven years.

The assemblies, which generally vote by a show of hands, are also said to have requested that, if the move is necessary to push through reforms, Mr. Marcos establish a revolutionary government or junta, presumably out of loose constitutional ties.

Newsweek Man Gets Reprimand From Russians

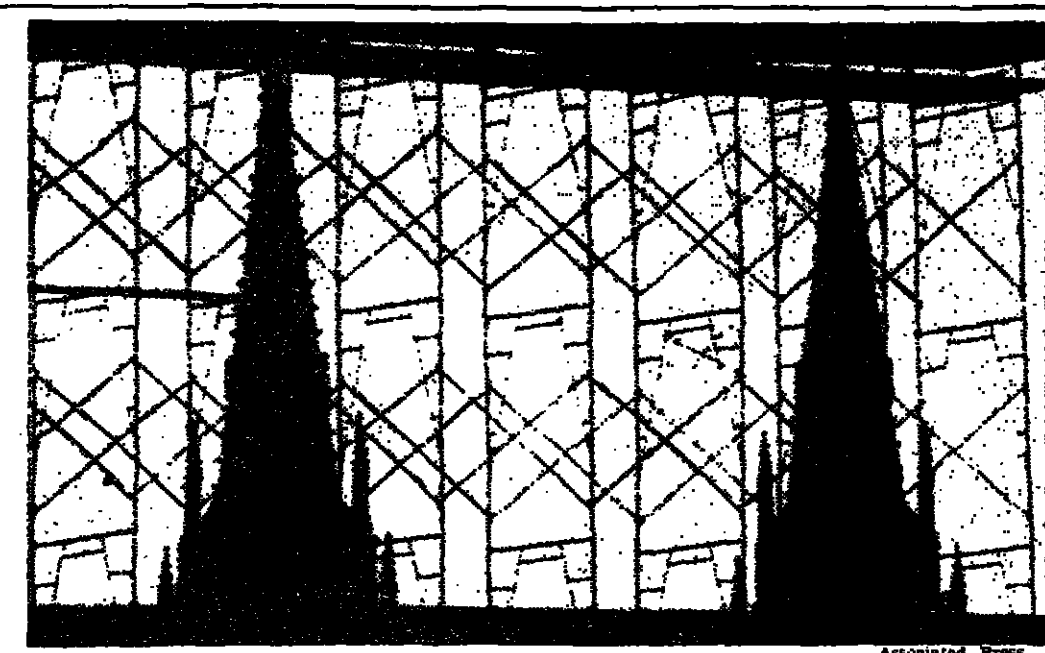
MOSCOW, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Soviet authorities yesterday summoned Jay Axelbank, Newsweek magazine's Moscow correspondent, and accused him of distributing anti-Soviet literature and breaking local traffic regulations.

Mr. Axelbank said Fyodor S. Fedorenko of the Foreign Ministry's Press Office, after making the charges, warned him, "If this continues, we will have to reconsider your accreditation." Foreign journalists have to be accredited by the Foreign Ministry to work here.

"I firmly denied the charges," said Mr. Axelbank. "I think this is a transparent pressure tactic because of some of the recent Newsweek stories about the Soviet Union." He said Mr. Fedorenko did not mention the Newsweek articles.

Mr. Axelbank said the ministry told him its allegations were based on police reports. They included making an illegal U-turn, breaking a light bulb in his apartment entrance passage and tossing unspecified subversive literature out the window of his car, he said.

Peking Aide Sees Airbus
LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo, visiting Britain with a mission of experts, today saw the European Airbus, which was making its first test flight in Britain. Mr. Pai met Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday.



INTERESTING ILLUSION—Twin towers of an Albany, N.Y., cathedral silhouetted against the scaffolding of a construction site giving effect of stained glass windows.

Snow Blocks Roads, Rails in Mideast

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (AP)—Heavy snow brought road and rail traffic to a standstill in many parts of the Middle East today.

Highways and rail lines between Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq were closed by what was described as "the worst snow storms since the turn of the century."

The Syrian government reported that many parts of the country were isolated by snow, including the Golan Heights region where Syria and Israel have fought some heavy air and

ground battles in the past three weeks.

In Lebanon, army helicopters and halftracks rescued 30 passengers marooned in a bus near the town of Zahle, 40 miles east of Beirut, where the temperature

sank to minus 12 degrees Fahrenheit. The Beirut-Damascus highway was closed.

In Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reported that the port of Alexandria remained closed by storms for the third straight day. Fourteen-foot waves and 45-knot winds forced 23 ships in the harbor to sail for the open sea to avoid damage.

Jerusalem regained its road links with the rest of Israel today, but other hilly parts of the Holy Land continued to lay under a heavy mantle of snow.

French-E. German Talks

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP)—France and East Germany will begin talks here tomorrow on the establishment of diplomatic relations, official French sources reported today.

Peking Frees Australian Held 3 Years For Spying

By Ian Stewart

HONG KONG, Jan. 16 (NYT)—Francis James, an Australian journalist held in China for more than three years, collapsed after he had crossed into Hong Kong from China today.

Mr. James was taken to a Hong Kong hospital where he was later reported to be in "reasonable" condition and to have talked with his son, who flew into the colony today from Australia.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia announced yesterday that Mr. James, 54, was being deported from China after having been found guilty of espionage. His release was interpreted as a friendly gesture by the Chinese following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and the new Australian government last month.

Mr. James, publisher of a church newspaper called the Anglican, disappeared after being seen on the Chinese side of the China-Hong Kong border in November, 1969, in an animated discussion with Chinese officials.

He had earlier written a report, which the Chinese termed false, about China's nuclear testing ground at Lop Nor in Sinkiang. Mr. James was helped across the trestle railway bridge that is the main crossing point between Hong Kong and China by Ivor Bowden, the Australian commissioner in the colony. Chinese officials had invited Mr. Bowden to cross into China to meet the Australian journalist.

"Even from 40 yards away you could see that James was a very sick man," a witness said. "He looked very wobbly and walked

very slowly with Mr. Bowden's assistance."

Soon after he had reached the British side of the border, Mr. James collapsed and was carried into a waiting room, where arrangements were made to take him by helicopter and ambulance to a hospital.

Mr. James told British and Australian officials that he had not eaten since Saturday and said that earlier he was being fed intravenously. This led to speculation that he had been on a hunger strike.

A statement issued by the Australian Commission said Mr. James was "lucid, alert and cheerful, but physically weak."

"Despite his weakness, James showed a keen interest in current events," the statement said.

The statement said Mr. James was being given a thorough medical check and until the results were known he would not be able to talk to the press.

The Chinese maintained an official silence about Mr. James during his detention.

Heath to U.S. Feb. 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (UPI)—British Prime Minister Edward Heath's previously announced visit to Washington will take place on Feb. 1-2, State Department officials said today. Mr. Heath will confer with President Nixon and also is expected to meet with Secretary of State William P. Rogers; Elliot L. Richardson, defense secretary-designate, and members of Congress.



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DANCE

Marseilles Group and Roland Petit

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 16 (UPI)—France's newest ballet company, the Ballets de Marseilles, headed by the most durable figure of post-war French dance, Roland Petit, has just begun a four-week stand at the Palais des Sports with three recent creations that seem to offer a little something for everybody.

There were Maya Plisetskaya, the Bolshoi's prima ballerina, and Petit himself. There was music by the pop group Pink Floyd and the group is there in the flesh for some performances, as well as by Mahler, Prokofiev, Shostakovich and Mussorgsky. The literary references were to Mayakovsky and William Blake. There was not much in the way of choreographic invention, but there was plenty of spectacle on a large scale, psychedelic lighting, artificial smoke, flag waving and what not, for there is more than a little of the circus ringmaster in Petit.

The common item on the two programs at the Palais des Sports is "Allumez les Etiles,"



Maya Plisetskaya in "La Rose Malade."

a long, 12-scene semi-biographical ballet based on the life and work of Vladimir Mayakovsky, the Soviet poet who committed suicide in 1930. The book, by Petit and Jean Ristat, avoided a specific anecdotal approach most of the time, in favor of general themes, but Petit's choreography too often depended on pompous posturing of the socialist uplift school.

Incarnations

Petit himself, head shaven for striking verisimilitude, was the elder of the poet's two incarnations on the stage, with the lithe and fluid Denys Ganiou as his youthful alter ego. In between the posing and mass movements there were some appealing moments, such as a pas de deux to a movement from Prokofiev's Second Violin Concerto, and a striking scene for Woytek Lowsky as an anniversary figure of the revolution. On the musical side, mediocre Prokofiev (mostly "Ivan the Terrible") suited very nicely,

although Georgian folk songs, Shostakovich and Mussorgsky ("Pictures at an Exhibition," for the finale, in which a giant red flag was hoisted behind the dancers) were also employed.

Underemployment is the word for the use made of Maya Plisetskaya as the principal attraction of "La Rose Malade," seen for the first time Saturday. The title comes from the Blake poem "The Sick Rose," which was the specific reference for the centerpiece of this three-part ballet. It was a smooth and rather bland pas de deux, executed with tremendous assurance by the Soviet ballerina and her statuesque partner, Rury Bryans, that fell far short of the rich late romanticism of the Adagio of Mahler's Fifth Symphony, to say nothing of the unhealthy eroticism of the eight-line poem in question.

Plisetskaya had a little bit to do in the final scene, and there were a pair of vigorous solos for

Bryans and Lowsky, but were it not for the program, one would have been hard pressed to identify the theme of the ballet as "love liberated from the net of religion."

The "Pink Floyd Ballet" was a four-movement extravaganza in which the British pop group and all its equipment was mounted on a stage above and behind the main stage. For the most part, the four members of Pink Floyd unconcernedly went about doing their thing, while up to 30 members of Petit's company did their thing down below. But never did the two seem to meet, despite the buildup of a certain elemental excitement.

Despite anemia in the choreographic department, it is good to have Petit back in action with his own company. He is an inventive man of the theater and the Marseilles troupe, created last May, seems to be a vigorous and enthusiastic company willing to follow his flamboyant lead.

Gaining Ground in U.S.

The Idea of Divorce Insurance

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI)—The idea of divorce insurance, to be taken out immediately before or after marriage, is gaining increasing interest among feminists, lawyers and legislators. The insurance would be used primarily to ensure adequate child support in the event of a divorce, but could also be used for childless divorced couples and, should the marriage be a lasting one, be converted to other uses.

"It's as logical as protecting oneself with accident, fire or life insurance," said State Sen. Donald Halperin, who has drafted a bill that would establish a study commission to investigate the possibilities of offering such insurance for sale in New York State.

The bill, originally introduced by the Brooklyn Democrat last year, never got out of committee but the senator plans to resubmit it during the current legislative session.

"I think it will be in a much better position now because of increased public pressure," he said.

Realistic Terms

The public pressure is coming from such organizations as the National Organization to Improve Support Enforcement (NOISE), founded little more than a year ago to restructure the concept of child support in "new and realistic terms."

The group, which works closely with feminist committees active in divorce, alimony and support questions, now has a mailing list of more than 7,000 interested men and women.

"We're out to alleviate the suffering of the silent, middle-income woman," said Mrs. Diana du Broff, a fellow of the Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers and founder of NOISE.

A 62-year-old grandmother, who conceived the idea of the organization after decades of "thorough disgust and frustration" with her empty "Old Times." One can indeed play, but not a form of playwriting.

Jean Plat, the leading younger actor of the Comédie-Française, the brilliant Cyrano of recent seasons, has deserted the House of Molière to seek his fortunes on the commercial stage. He makes his boulevard debut here as the boulevard playwright who is clever enough to devise a happy ending to his marital affairs. Plat's is a capital performance, enormously engaging and entertaining. For a comedian as polished and as expert as Plat, such a feat is probably as simple as the negotiation of a beginner's exercise on the keyboard would be for Arthur Rubinstein.

Any case, he accomplishes it with verve, lifting the play in as far as it is possible into the realm of high comedy.

Yves Renier as his cello enemy does wonderfully well, serving as an excellent foil and lending his role the substance of surface reality, and Evelyne Dandry flits about astutely as the wife surprised at her own infidelity.

Marc Camoletti, whose "Boeing-Boeing" has been running with-out a letup for 14 years at the Comédie Caumartin, has a new hit with his latest composition, "Duo sur Canapé," at the Théâtre Michel. It is not a boulevard comedy, but a boulevard farce, and its absurdities set the house a-roar.

The estranged couple who continue to live under the same roof while planning their future marriage is not a novel premise, but Camoletti, who knows the public, has doctored it up to the popular taste, incorporating in it the scene in which two men get drunk and dress in women's lingerie the sexy valet and the last-minute pairing off of the personnel.

Darryl Cowl of adolescent voice and owlish men arouses hearty guffaws with his first appearance when the curtain rises and remains to deliver impassioned backlogs to the evening to general delight. Philippe Nicoud and Claire Maurier sensually skate on the thin ice of impossible happenings and Martine Kelly is ornamental.

experiences in court, she believes that the support dependency law as it now stands "is just a farce."

A number of middle-class women did not wish to be on welfare were forced into it, she said, because they were receiving no support and had no skills that would enable them to take a job.

Tremendous Conflict

"Insurance, even for a period of from one to three years after a divorce, would merely be a way to avoid some of the problems. Divorce is the culmination of tremendous conflict and the couple needs time to look realistically at what has happened. This would give the husband time to cool down and perhaps lose his hostility, and it gives the woman adjustment time."

According to United States government statistics, the number of divorces increased from 413,000 in 1962 to 768,000 in 1971.

Mrs. du Broff, while conceding that divorce insurance should ideally be mandatory and government-sponsored, expects that initially it would have to be provided by private companies on an individual voluntary basis.

"It could be something like a trust fund, taken out by the couple, or by their parents, as a nest egg.... The parents might be inclined to support their grand-children as sometimes faced with the support of children if the couple split up."

Countless Battles

Mrs. du Broff noted that matrimonial actions in the State Supreme Court tripled from 1968 to 1971 and added that she personally had seen countless battles over money and support.

"There are all kinds of wage-earners who leave the state to avoid being found out, if they are found they change their addresses again," she said. "The courts are reluctant to put a man in jail for nonsupport and, when he is in jail, what good is he going to do the woman?"

She added that figures showed that within one year of a divorce only 38 percent of fathers were in full compliance with paying alimony or child support. A further 20 percent had only partially complied and 42 percent had made no payment at all.

Reply to Critics

Mrs. du Broff's reply to critics who suggest that such insurance might encourage divorce is that the proposed policy would also be able to be cashed in by a happily married couple, after a certain period of time.

"The policy could be converted into education, retirement bene-

fits or additional life insurance, as the couple chose," she said. "It would also be valuable for a divorced woman without children because it would give her time to acquire or retrain herself in the skills necessary for today's job market."

Mrs. du Broff said she believed the insurance could actually encourage marriage.

Many open marriages today are contracted only for the reason that the couple is afraid of the problems if there is a divorce," she said. "In this way, there would not be some of these problems."

"More importantly, fathers wouldn't be driven away from their children and mothers wouldn't have to hold two and three jobs to support them. It would avoid delinquency... with the mother never home, before you know it the kids are on the street."

Mr. Halperin said he was in favor of some kind of support insurance, perhaps as part of the Federal social security system.

He believed it might have to be a mandatory system because most couples about to enter a marriage did not think in terms of divorce and it wouldn't be realistic to expect them to go out and take out insurance.

Underlying Idea

He agreed that the insurance should be convertible so that couples who were not divorced would not lose out, but that the underlying idea would be some system of guaranteed support where children would not suffer because of their parents' marital problems.

"Studies have shown that a small percentage of support orders are lived up to and a large percentage are totally ignored. Some husbands may want to make payments and can't do so and some husbands may want to make the payments but then find themselves unable to enter into another marriage."

Neither Mrs. du Broff nor Mr. Halperin visualizes the insurance plan as completely replacing support as it is now constituted.

"This would provide a minimum standard," Mr. Halperin said. "The judge could set higher support than the insurance would cover, and then the father or mother would make up the difference."

Mrs. du Broff said she was aware that the proposal would require a good deal of study particularly in the area of actual figures.

"Any one program can never solve the problems for everyone everywhere," she said. "But with the divorce rate going up, and the support system what it is, we must think of doing something."

THEATER

A Comedy and a Farce on Paris Boulevards

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 16 (UPI)—Françoise Dorin, former journalist, ex-producer of television and lyric composer for Juliette Gréco, Mireille Mathieu and Aznavour, has succeeded as a playwright as she has in her other endeavors. "Le Tournant," her new comedy which has just opened at the Théâtre de la Madeleine, is destined for a rewarding engagement.

The secret of her theatrical success is her fund of comic ideas. It is not necessary to write soundly if one has as fetching a notion as that of her "Un Sale Egoïste" or as bright a conceit as that on which her "La Fugue" pivoted. In her latest play she pictures the predicament of a popular playwright whose wife threatens to run off with one of his younger rivals, a boorish firebrand of the avant-garde. The husband wins back his mate by exercising his dramatic talent.

Miss Dorin's juggling of the situations is accomplished and manipulated with a pleasing nonchalance. She draws laughter with her facile repartee, her spoofing of her own plot and her collection of Palais-Royal stand-bys which include the disclosure of the deposed lower liding in a closet. Much of it is amusing and all of it is artificial because she has peopled her play with puppets.

The wife, a middle-class pushover, hesitant to sacrifice the ease of a comfortable home for passion in a cold-water flat. The husband is a clown who might have strayed from one of his own "laugh-getters" and the lover is the leftish highbrow as depicted in the funny papers, a cat whose secret desire is to reach to the ranks he derides.

As "Le Tournant" is entirely superficial—and in major measure deliberately so—its style serious scene is in the nature of a gaffe. This occurs when the two rival dramatists, standing under separate spotlights, solemnly pronounce their philosophies. Miss Dorin should know better. There is no generation gap in the theater of quality. Olsen and Shaw survive as do the vaudevilles of Perdue. It is not form but talent that matters. The avant-garde play—one of patience-trying pauses and hollow cliché—described is obviously a mockery of Pinter's resoundingly

empty "Old Times." One can indeed play, but not a form of playwriting.

Jean Plat, the leading younger actor of the Comédie-Française, the brilliant Cyrano of recent seasons, has deserted the House of Molière to seek his fortunes on the commercial stage. He makes his boulevard debut here as the boulevard playwright who is clever enough to devise a happy ending to his marital affairs. Plat's is a capital performance, enormously engaging and entertaining. For a comedian as polished and as expert as Plat, such a feat is probably as simple as the negotiation of a beginner's exercise on the keyboard would be for Arthur Rubinstein.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI)—This is how critics rated the new productions:

"The Cherry Orchard," the Chekhov play about turn-of-the-century Russia, in a new staging with an all-black cast, "adds new laurels" to the record at the New York Shakespeare Festival's Public Theater. William Glover reports in the Associated Press review. The version by Michael Schultz "seethes with fresh vigor and value." Glover says, as the all-black company "transforms a play concerned with long-ago events in far places into amazing relevancy." The New York Times critic, Clive Barnes, for whom the staging "never quite took fire" does not find in the ambience of the play "any particular relevancy" to the black

revolution. Barnes credits James Earl Jones, who conceived the production, with "undoubtedly" the best performance, while he says most of the performers "missed the real life and awareness of the play."

"The Enemy Is Dead," a play by Don Petersen at the newly reopened Bijou Theater, was unanimously panned. Expressing the majority view, Timesman Clive Barnes says the production strikes him as "a poor play by a man who might be a gifted writer." The characters, he says, are "not only some of the nastiest people you have ever met but also some of the most unlikely" in a "poorly motivated" story. Karl Lundell's setting, however, is rated "as unattractive as the play but a great deal more convincing."

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EC Ministers Oppose S. Monetary Project

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (AP)—Finance ministers of the Common Market countries took a stand against a key proposal for revamping the international monetary system, a two-day meeting that today, the ministers said, opposed new ground rules for the monetary system in changes in the reserves of banks would automatically cause parity changes, as the States has proposed.

At the meeting said the committee of the appropriate nations for touching off parities was at the center of discussions, as it will be at the meeting of the Committee of 20 deputies on Jan. 23.

A committee was created last summer by the International Monetary Fund to draft the blueprint for the new monetary system that would replace the Bretton Woods system.

Partial Accord
 Luxembourg Premier and Finance Minister Pierre Werner, was chairman of the meeting said that some agreement reached but many crucial issues remain open.

Werner said there was agreement that there would be more than one criterion, or statistical indicator, which to base parity change on.

The U.S. proposal has been tried to put almost complete reliance on a single indicator, movement of a country's foreign exchange reserves.

However, Bundesbank vice-president Oskar Emminger said the U.S. view had been overruled in these reports. The States believes reserves should be the "critical" indicator, not the only one, he said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

FTC Votes Against PepsiCo Offer

The Federal Trade Commission has voted to reject PepsiCo's proposed settlement offer concerning the PepsiCo-Rheingold merger. It directed its general counsel to prepare an order returning the matter to adjudication. The commission issued a complaint against the PepsiCo takeover last November, charging that the merger would be anti-competitive in the soft-drink industry. Rheingold owns soft-drink concentrate manufacturing operations and Pepsi-Cola is one of the largest firms in the field. Because of the complaint, PepsiCo agreed with the FTC to maintain the operations of Rheingold as a separate company in spite of its acquisition of at least 85 percent of Rheingold. The commission will now meet to reconsider the issue.

U.S. Auto Sales Set Strong Pace

New car sales continued to set a strong pace in early January but were below record levels. The four U.S. auto firms reported selling 188,813 cars in the Jan. 1-10 period compared with 141,929 in the same time last year. With eight selling days this year versus nine a year ago, the daily selling rate was 23,602, up 16.4 percent from the 20,278 rate in 1972. It was second-highest for the period but well below the daily rate record of 38,922 cars set in Jan. 1-10, 1966.

Siemens, CII Link Seen Operative

The first concrete step in the one-year-old agreement between CII, Internationale pour l'Informatique (CII), of France, and Siemens, of West Germany, is expected to be announced Friday, sources at the French company report. It will involve the take-over by CII of Siemens' computer activities and marketing in France, and by Siemens of CII's activities and marketing in Germany. Signing is set to take place in Munich Jan. 18. For CII, the agreement will mean taking over about 65 Siemens computers of the 4 004 127, 135 and 150 series installed in France as well as some 350 persons employed by the German firm. CII's computers installed in Germany include four of the Iris series and about 30 smaller ones. Meanwhile, the French company this week introduced a new computer, the Iris-55, and announced an increase of 35 percent in the power of its existing Iris-60 apparatus.

Imports Worry U.K. TV Industry
 Britain's TV set manufacturers are experiencing booming demand, but they are worried about growing inroads into the market by foreign makers, particularly Japanese companies. In November, deliveries of color TV sets totaled 214,000, up from 199,000 in October and up from 117,000 in November 1971. But imports accounted for most of the month's increase. Of total November color TV deliveries, imported sets numbered 80,000, up from 47,000 in October and up from 16,000 a year earlier. Of the 60,000 imported sets, Japanese manufacturers accounted for 34,000 compared with 26,000 the previous month.

Oil Strike Off Nigeria

Japan's Nigeria Oil Co. has struck oil with almost zero sulphur content off the Nigerian coast. The company says oil gushed at the rate of 3,500 barrels a day at a depth of 7,000 feet in an area about nine miles south of Obi, in the western state of Nigeria. The company has been drilling since November last year.

As Banks Seek Underwriting Business

Japan's World Capital Market Booming

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ)—Japan's international capital market, nurtured by some rather unusual stimulants, unfolded into a \$1-billion blossom in 1972 from a \$90-million bud the previous year.

Although another advance is forecast for 1973, most of the gains will be attributable to the same peculiar circumstances that dominated developments last year, leaving the Tokyo market fragile, in the opinion of most experts.

The most startling aspect of events in 1972 was the purchase of over \$500 million of foreign bonds by 26 financial institutions—securities that nearly everyone agrees the buyers did not really want for investment purposes.

The institutions, nearly all commercial banks, took a considerable risk in financing these purchases, and the securities will not be easy to get rid of should conditions warrant such a move. Nonetheless, the banks are expected to buy even more of the same kind of bonds this year.

The reason is twofold: Japanese banks are anxious to become better known to foreign borrowers to enhance their international operations; and foreign bond placements in Japan have emerged as the major battleground of an attempt by commercial banks to wrest a portion of the underwriting business away from Japanese securities companies.

Four Main Sectors
 Considering only funds raised by the sale of newly-issued foreign securities, the Japanese international capital market broke down into four sectors in 1972: Yen-denominated public offers, foreign currency-denominated private placements, sales of portions of new Eurobond issues, and sales of new issues of foreign equity.

There were five yen-denominated public offers last year totaling the equivalent of \$278 million, up from three offers aggregating \$91.6 million in 1971, when such issues constituted the only active sector of Tokyo's international market. The World Bank was the chief borrower in both years.

Two other sectors became active last May following a Finance Ministry ruling that permitted 83 designated institutions to buy soon-to-be-listed foreign securities despite the absence of Japanese language prospectuses.

The remaining, and most important, sector of the market became active in July, when Nikko Securities managed the first private placement of foreign bonds in Japan—a \$20-million, 15-year offering by the European Investment Bank carrying a 7.75 percent coupon and priced to yield 7.88 percent.

Placement volume ran between \$40 million and \$65 million a month through October before jumping to \$171.8 million in November and to \$174.9 million in December, bringing the year's total to \$531.7 million.

The outlook for 1973 calls for placements totaling around \$1 billion, for most issues to be dollar-denominated, for yields to range 8 percent and higher and for an increase in financing combining placements with syndicate loans.

Yoh Kurosawa, chief manager of the international finance department of Industrial Bank of Japan, said that although purchases of privately-placed bonds are becoming less attractive investments to Japanese commercial banks every day, activity in 1973 is expected to remain at a relatively high level for other reasons.

The main reason, he said, is that commercial banks are anxious to get into the underwriting business, which has recently become quite profitable following various changes in Japan's capital market. Currently, Japanese law restricts public offer underwriting to securities companies, but permits both banks and securities companies to manage placements.

The bankers hope that if they establish themselves firmly as placement managers, securities laws will be changed to allow them into the full range of underwriting activities.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

| | Jan. 16, 1973 | Today | Previous |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belg. fr. (A)... | 44.43-46 | 44.40-45 | 44.40-45 |
| Belg. fr. (B)... | 44.23-25 | 44.18-20 | 44.18-20 |
| Deutsche mark | 3.52-37 | 3.52-35 | 3.52-35 |
| Denish krona | 8.45-45 | 8.45-45 | 8.45-45 |
| Escudo | 26.78-84 | 26.77-83 | 26.77-83 |
| Fr. fr. (A)... | 5.095-59 | 5.0925-0935 | 5.0925-0935 |
| Fr. fr. (B)... | 5.095-59 | 5.0925-0935 | 5.0925-0935 |
| Guider | 3.2277-77 | 3.2273-88 | 3.2273-88 |
| Israeli pound | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| Ita. sc. | 367.58-57 | 367.58-75 | 367.58-75 |
| Peseta | 65.47-49 | 65.46-47 | 65.46-47 |
| Schilling | 23.16-20 | 23.16-20 | 23.16-20 |
| Sfr. from | 4.747-49 | 4.746-50 | 4.746-50 |
| Svensk franc | 3.7524-25 | 3.7520-35 | 3.7520-35 |
| Yen | 362.5 | 361.40 | 361.40 |

A: Free B: Commercial

INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

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Manufacturing chemists Antibiotics/antitubercular cosmetics

January, 1973.

"Dear Investor—
 The remarkable progress which the Companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed accelerated at an accelerated rate. We achieved record profits in every division of the Group last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping busy recruiting a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.

We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment will be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.

We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feed stuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our products are antibiotics and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top specialty is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 90 days.

We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:
 1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 16% for the second year. After two years you can convert them to shares.
 2. The income is paid monthly in your desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.
 3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
 4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as there are no dividends.
 5. The cost of living index rose 5.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey December, 1972.)
 6. Taking into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering misrepresenting high income as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. It is less than 7%.
 7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth is the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROHRER,

President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.

For prompt delivery and accurate write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG, Switzerland.

SEC Rules On Exchange Membership

Opens Way to Brokers Owned by Big Funds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission cleared the way today for brokerage firms owned by mutual funds, pension funds and other financial giants to hold seats on the nation's stock markets. The ruling is effective from March 15.

To insure that small investors are protected from an enormous concentration of economic power, the SEC said that the brokerage affiliates must do at least 90 percent of their business for the public rather than for the people who own them or for other institutional investors.

A controversy has simmered for years over whether mutual funds and other institutional traders controlling vast amounts of stock should be represented on the floor of stock markets, and the issue may wind up in court. Most of the nation's stock exchanges bar large institutional investors from holding seats.

SEC chairman William J. Casey said that the new rule is a "crucial first step in the restructuring of the securities industry."

Professionals Needed
 Mr. Casey said that the central market system under which all the nation's stock exchanges will be tied together through a common communications system requires a "corps of professional brokers and market-makers serving investors."

There is a distinct advantage to being a member of an exchange. The brokers are better acquainted with the direction of the market, can react more quickly and are able to trade at lower commission rates.

"The commission views this as an opportunity for institutions to diversify by entering the public brokerage business, bringing much-needed new capital into that sector and increasing the quality and scope of competition in investor service," Mr. Casey said.

The SEC said that rules of stock exchanges that in effect bar brokerage affiliates of big institutional investors must be dropped.

Big Board Prices Drop On Economic Concern

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (NYT)—The stock market settled today for a small decline in the Dow Jones industrial average after suffering big setbacks in the two preceding trading sessions. President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls under Phase 3 set the market on its downward track late last week.

Uncertainty over the working of the Phase 3 economic program, combined with fears of higher interest rates and a speedup in the pace of inflation, continued to dominate investor psychology.

The improving possibility of a Vietnam cease-fire was rated a major plus by Wall Street analysts. But they hastened to add that the fate of the domestic economy apparently had assumed a greater critical impact on the stock market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down by more than 5 at mid-session, finished with a loss of 1.28 at 1,024.21.

This compared with a combined loss of more than 26 in the two preceding trading sessions. President Nixon's relaxation of wage-price controls under Phase 3 set the market on its downward track late last week.

Control Data, the best point gainer on the active list, rose 2 3/4 to 57 5/8. Yesterday, when the general market sold off sharply, Control Data also posted the largest point gain on the active roster, climbing 3 5/8.

Its strength this week stems from settlement of the anti-trust suit brought by Control Data in 1968 against International Business Machines.

The agreement calls for IBM to sell its Service Bureau Corp. subsidiary, whose computers process data for clients, to Control Data for \$16 million in cash. It also provides for payment over the next 10 years by IBM to Control Data of about \$60 million for various expenses and services.

IBM slipped 3/4 to 422 1/2. Yesterday it rose 3 1/4 after trading at a record price of 439.

Volume on the NYSE pulled back to 19.17 million shares from 21.53 million shares yesterday.

Other statistics showed that the general market was weaker than the Dow industrial average, which is laden with blue chips.

Automotive stocks were fractionally mixed, although car makers generally have reported strong early-January car sales.

First National City Corp. surrendered 1 1/4 to 82 1/3 despite higher earnings and plans for a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.04 to 26.25, while declines topped advances, 532 to 345. Turnover totaled 3.59 million shares, compared with 4.66 million yesterday.

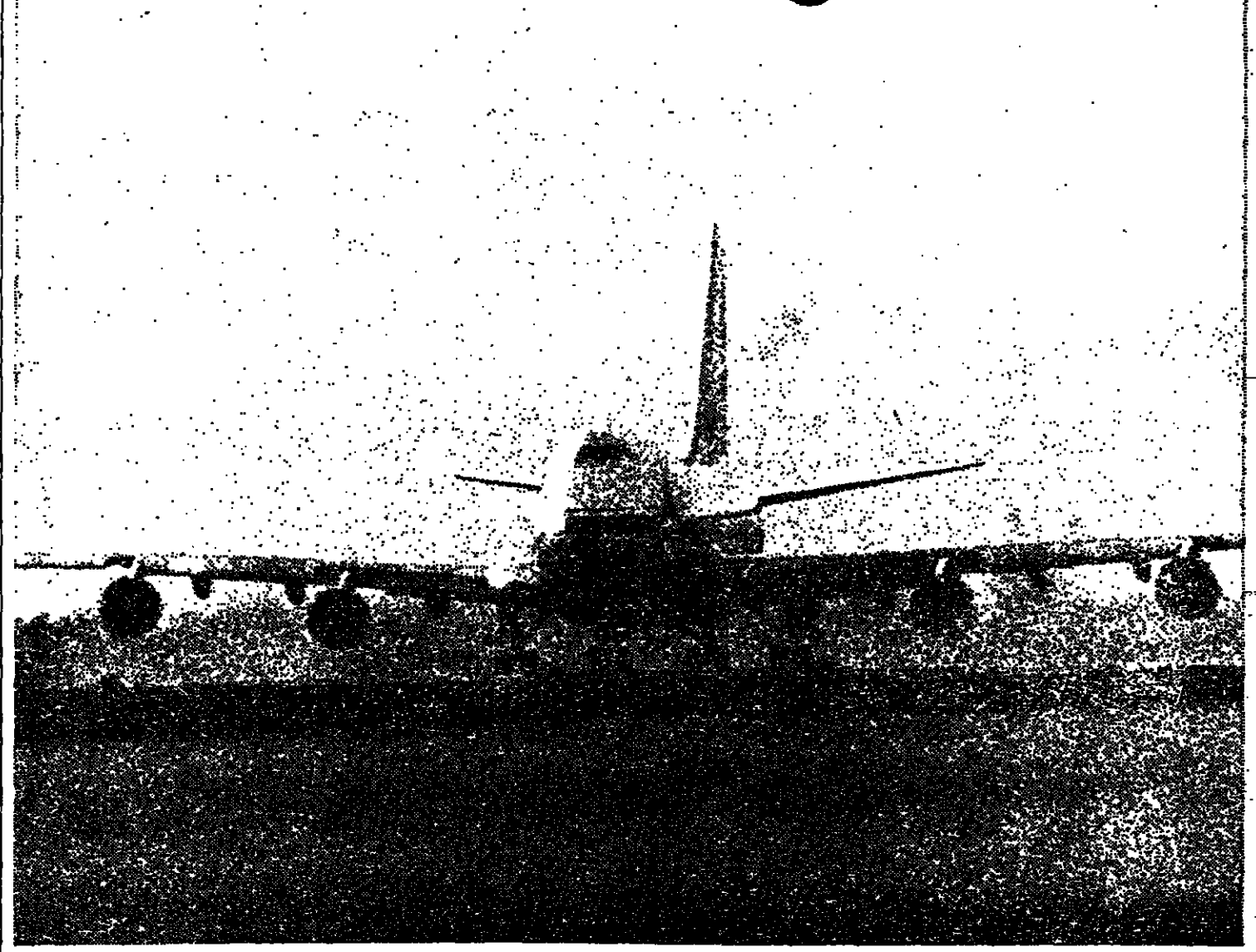
The market fell sharply on a late wave of profit-taking prompted by the Finance Ministry action.

The closing average was 5,185.40, down 4.42, with a volume of 568 million shares.

Stock Tables

The IHT regrets that due to an equipment breakdown, complete NYSE and Amex stock tables were not received in time for publication today.

Atlanta. The world's next great city.



One of the most accessible cities on earth, Atlanta is the fourth largest air center in the United States. The international airport's current expansion program increases its capabilities by 25%. Direct flights are scheduled from Atlanta to more U.S. cities than from any other airport.

Concepts of worldwide significance in architecture and culture, ideas and technology flow into and out of this commercial center of a region of 30,000,000 people as readily as passengers and cargo. Growing international accessibility speeds Atlanta's emergence as the world's next great city.



For more about Atlanta contact Harold Curtis, Economic Development Dept., Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium Authority, 1377 Commerce Building, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 USA. Cable: AtlantaGa.

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Yamaichi

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Representative offices in Frankfurt/Main and Paris
Other subsidiaries in New York, Hong Kong and Montreal

* superseding Yamaichi's London Branch Office

U.S. Churches Ask Firms to Explain S. African Links

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Six Protestant church groups said today they have asked 12 U.S. corporations in which they own stock to explain their involvement in South Africa and Portuguese Angola.

The Rev. Sterling Cary, president of the National Council of Churches, said, "For decades, U.S. companies have invested in South Africa, where apartheid is the law of the land. These operations have been virtually unscrutinized. They have made huge profits there, while paying their black workers pitifully inadequate wages."

Mr. Cary said the churches have asked the corporations to include their request for information on annual stockholder proxy statements.

The corporations are Caterpillar, Chrysler, Eastman Kodak, First National City Bank of New York, General Electric, International Business Machines, International Telephone & Telegraph, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Texaco, Xerox, Phillips Petroleum and Exxon (formerly Esso-Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey).

The churches, besides the National Council, are the American Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, United Methodist, United Presbyterian and Unitarian Universalist. They claim 41 million members.

Danish Prices Rise

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16 (AP)—Denmark's consumer price index stood at 113.9 at end-December, up 0.5 point from end-November and up 7.5 points from end-December 1971.



Jean-Yves Moreau

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert Apiker has been appointed vice-president of Marsteller International and Eric Sjogren and Michael Sperring have been named vice-presidents of Bureau-Marsteller International, both Brussels advertising and public relations agencies.

Jean-Yves Moreau has been named president of Pittsburgh Corning France, an affiliate of Brussels-based Pittsburgh Corning Europe. Mr. Moreau was formerly associated with Culligan International.

At the Paris branch of Smith, Barney & Co. Inc., the international investment banking and securities firm, Charles B. Grace has been named a first vice-president and voting stockholder of the company.

Company Reports

| Allied Chemical | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Fourth Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | |
| Revenue (millions) | 407.0 | 331.4 | |
| Profits (millions) | 18.1 | 13.9 | |
| Per Share | 0.66 | 0.51 | |
| Year | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | 1,500.0 | 1,235.0 | |
| Profits (millions) | 65.5 | 51.7 | |
| Per Share | 2.38 | 1.88 | |
| BankAmerica | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | |
| Revenue (millions) | 453.88 | 440.51 | |
| Per Share | a0.78 | a0.73 | |
| Profits (millions) | b54.28 | b48.88 | |
| Per Share | b0.79 | b0.73 | |
| Year | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | a189.0 | a178.4 | |
| Per Share | a2.74 | a2.59 | |
| Profits (millions) | b192.4 | b183.1 | |
| Per Share | b2.79 | b2.66 | |
| Chase Manhattan Corp. | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | |
| Revenue (millions) | a42.6 | a38.8 | |
| Per Share | a1.33 | a1.22 | |
| Profits (millions) | b40.8 | b30.1 | |
| Per Share | b1.28 | b0.94 | |
| Year | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | a188.3 | a177.7 | |
| Per Share | a4.65 | a4.43 | |
| Profits (millions) | b149.0 | b141.2 | |
| Per Share | b4.61 | b4.43 | |
| Franklin N.Y. Corp. | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | |
| Revenue (millions) | a2.9 | a2.66 | |
| Per Share | a0.63 | a0.58 | |
| Profits (millions) | b3.72 | b2.8 | |
| Per Share | b0.80 | b0.61 | |
| Year | | | |
| Revenue (millions) | a10.2 | a15.38 | |
| Per Share | a2.21 | a3.31 | |
| Profits (millions) | b11.22 | b15.48 | |
| Per Share | b2.43 | b3.33 | |
| Ralston Purina | | | |
| Fourth Quarter | 1972 | 1971 | |
| Revenue (millions) | 516.3 | 451.2 | |
| Profits (millions) | 19.16 | 16.66 | |
| Per Share | 0.55 | 0.51 | |

Metalworkers Set Strikes in Italy

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP)—Unions representing Italy's 1.2 million metalworkers called for 32 hours of strikes starting next week after contract talks broke down today.

The management team rejected union demands, saying they called for an increase of labor costs that would threaten the very existence of the industry. The metalworkers' contract is considered the most important labor settlement in Italy, as negotiators in other fields refer to its provisions in their talks.

The metalworkers are seeking a wage increase, reportedly 18,000 lire (\$31) a month, increase in pension programs, additional time off for training, a 40-hour week, new provisions for student and apprentice workers, a larger role in planning investments and the stretching of overtime.

Factory Rate Up in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The factory operating rate rose in the fourth quarter to 79.7 percent of capacity from the upward revised 78.1 percent in the third quarter, the Federal Reserve Board reported today. It was the fourth consecutive quarterly increase in the rate.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit Tues. Year ago

FOODS

Cocoa, Africa lb. 2.30 2.26

Coffee, Santos, lb. 37.1 4.1

TEXTILES

Printed cloth 64-66 3 1/2 yd. 21 1/2 19 1/2

METALS

Steel, 41 1/2 (Pitt.) 122.00 122.00

Iron, 2 1/2 (Pitt.) 122.00 122.00

Steel scrap No. 1 (Pitt.) 46.47 35.30

Lead spot lb. 13 11 1/4

Copper, elec. lb. 50.40 50.10

Tin (strait), lb. 1,790 1,770

Zinc, 5 lb. 1,610 1,610

COMMUNITY INDEX

Money, 100,000,000 47.3 79.7

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European Gold Markets

Jan. 16, 1973

London 55.05 45.10 Unch.

Zurich 55.05 45.10 Unch.

Paris (12.5 Mio) 55.05 45.10 Unch.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

Most Active—New York

Jan. 16, 1973

East Air 232.20 194 1/4

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PEGASUS INTERNATIONAL S.A.

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Pegasus International S.A. will be held at the principal office of the Corporation at Bahamas International Travel Company Limited, Lane, Nassau, Bahamas, on the 29th day of January, 1973, at 10:30 a.m. for the following purposes:

- To receive and approve the Annual Report and the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended 31 September, 1972.
- To approve all actions of the Board of Directors and officers of the Corporation since the last Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.
- To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
- To consider any other matters that may properly come before the Meeting.

The presence at this Meeting, in person or by proxy, of record owners or holders of shares entitled to vote, whether registered or bearer, representing one half plus one of the shares of the Corporation, issued and outstanding, shall constitute a quorum. Should such a quorum not be present at this Meeting, the Chairman of the Corporation provides that the Shareholders present may postpone or adjourn the Meeting, without notice, to a later date, and that the notice given at the Meeting, fixing a new date for the holding thereof within the ten following days, at such adjourned Meeting the holders of any number of shares entitled to vote present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. Any resolution or action, except a resolution to amend the Charter, approved by the vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote present in person or by proxy, shall be valid. A resolution to amend the Charter may be passed only by an absolute majority of the outstanding shares present in person or represented by proxy at the Meeting specified in this notice.

The holder of bearer shares entitled to vote must prove his capacity of Shareholder by presenting to the Meeting the Certificate for shares of which he is the owner.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. N. Kinniburgh,
Secretary.

LUXFUND S.A. LUXEMBOURG

an international investment fund sponsored by:

Société Bancaire de Paris -
Groupe PALUEL MARMONT 28 rue Murillo - 75-Paris 8.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg - Luxembourg.

Banque et Cie - 16 rue de Hollande - Genève.

Net asset value per share: as of December 31, 1971 \$US 28.75

as of September 30, 1972 \$US 24.75

as of January 1, 1973 \$US 24.85

not valid for individual French residents.

Deutsche Bank to Seek London Mart Listing

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ)—Deutsche Bank intends to have its shares listed on the London Stock Exchange as well as on continental bourses, Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman for the managing board, said at a press conference today marking the opening of a representative office in London.

Mr. Ulrich said his bank also hoped to arrange a London listing for at least five large German corporations which are now operating internationally.

Though Deutsche Bank now has a London representative office, Mr. Ulrich said the bank had no plans to open a branch here or in other financial centers.

Japan Bankruptcies Off

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP-DJ)—Bankruptcy of Japanese companies in 1973 totaled 7,140 cases, down 21.9 percent from 1971, reflecting an easy money situation, Teikoku Koshinzo Ltd., a business investigation agency, said today.

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Selected List of N.Y. Stock Market Closing Prices

To Our Readers

An equipment breakdown prevents publication of the New York stock tables in today's edition of the International Herald Tribune. This is an abbreviated list of key stocks. The Herald Tribune regrets this inconvenience to its readers.

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|-------|------------|------------------|
| 45.00 | IBM | 100.00 | General Electric |
| 44.00 | AT&T | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 43.00 | IBM | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 42.00 | IBM | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 41.00 | IBM | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 40.00 | IBM | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 39.00 | IBM | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 38.00 | IBM | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 37.00 | IBM | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 36.00 | IBM | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

| Close N.Y. | Stock | Close N.Y. | Stock |
|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |

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Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
| 80.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | +3.00 |
| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
| 80.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | +3.00 |
| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
| 80.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | +3.00 |
| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
| 80.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | +3.00 |
| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
| 80.00 | 75.00 | 78.00 | +3.00 |
| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
| 85.00 | 80.00 | 82.00 | +2.00 |
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| 75.00 | 70.00 | 72.00 | +2.00 |
| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
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| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 15, 1973

| Dir. Cap. | Blk. Ask | JP. Grth. | Blk. Ask |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 | +3.00 |
| 95.00 | 90.00 | 92.00 | +2.00 |
| 90.00 | 85.00 | 88.00 | +3.00 |
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| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
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| 70.00 | 65.00 | 68.00 | +3.00 |
| 65.00 | 60.00 | 62.00 | +2.00 |
| 60.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | +3.00 |
| 55.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | +2.00 |

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December 15, 1972

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Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 16, 1973

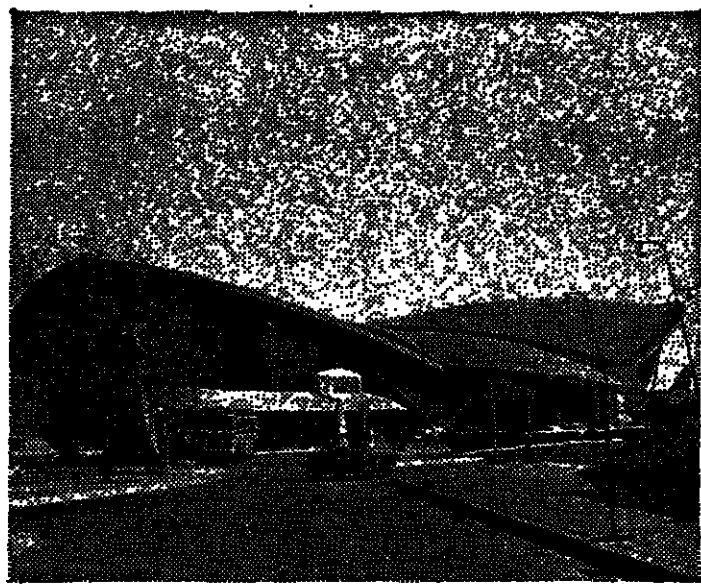
| Price | Stock | Price | Stock |
|--------|------------------|-------|----------------|
| 100.00 | General Electric | 95.00 | Westinghouse |
| 95.00 | Westinghouse | 90.00 | General Motors |
| 90.00 | General Motors | 85.00 | Ford Motor |
| 85.00 | Ford Motor | 80.00 | Chrysler |
| 80.00 | Chrysler | 75.00 | Chrysler |
| 75.00 | Chrysler | 70.00 | Chrysler |
| 70.00 | Chrysler | 65.00 | Chrysler |
| 65.00 | Chrysler | 60.00 | Chrysler |
| 60.00 | Chrysler | 55.00 | Chrysler |
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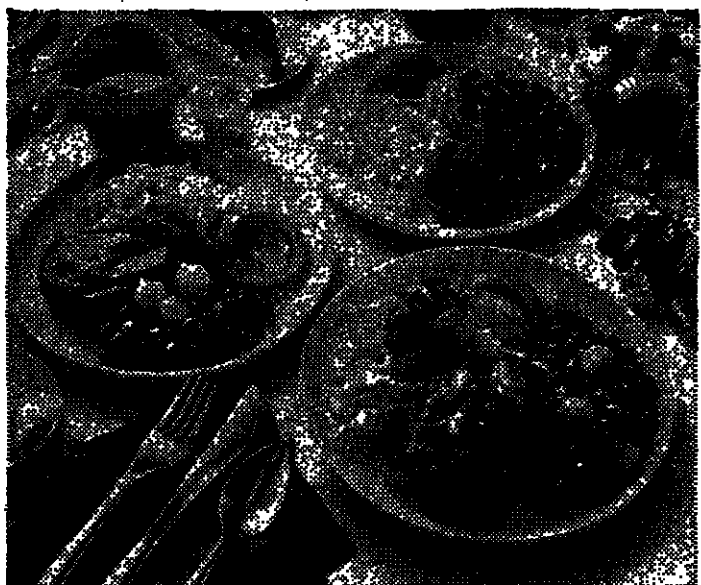
TWA's 707 twin seat. When nobody's sitting next to you, the middle becomes a side table.

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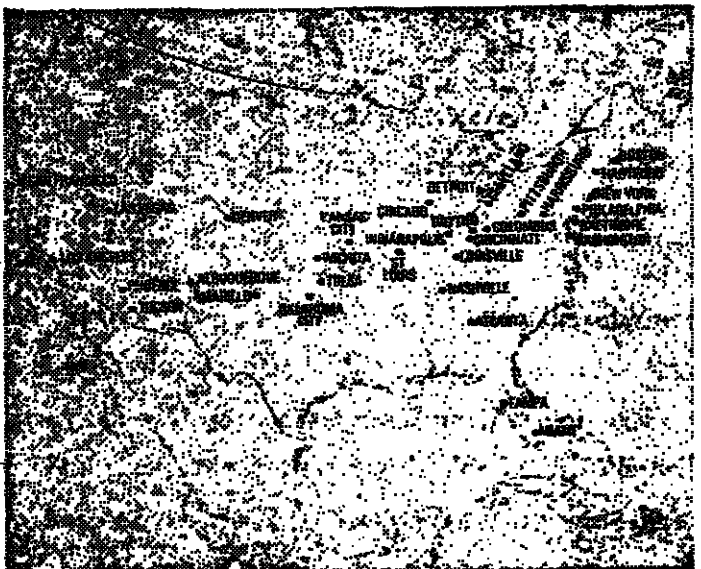
With Ambassador Service, you get a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio*.

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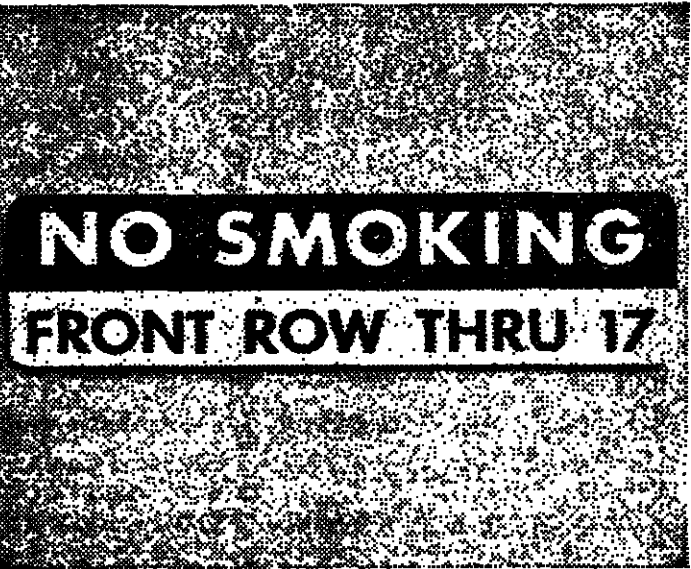
We've cut away the bottom of the seat in front to give you more shin room.

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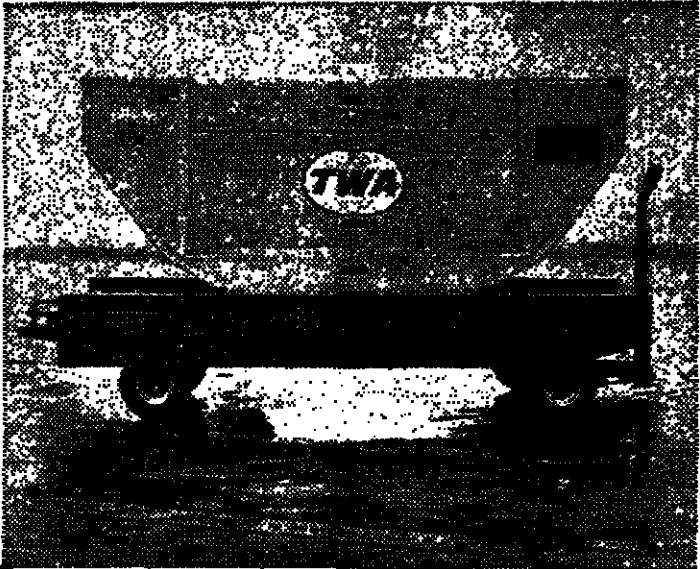
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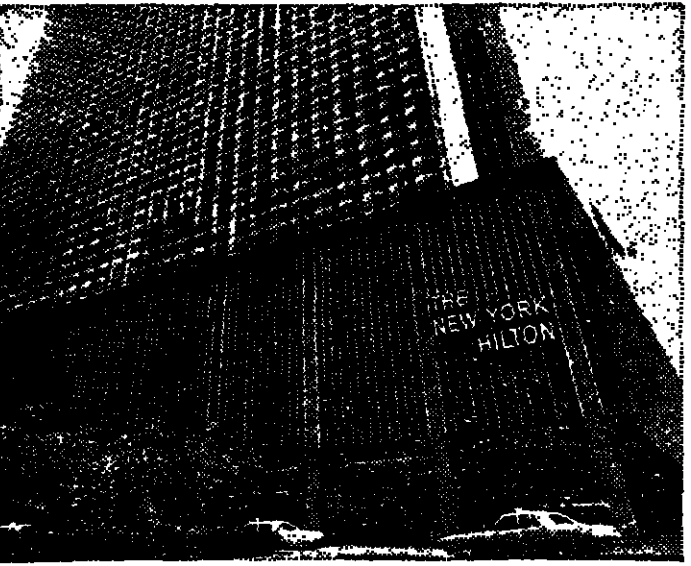
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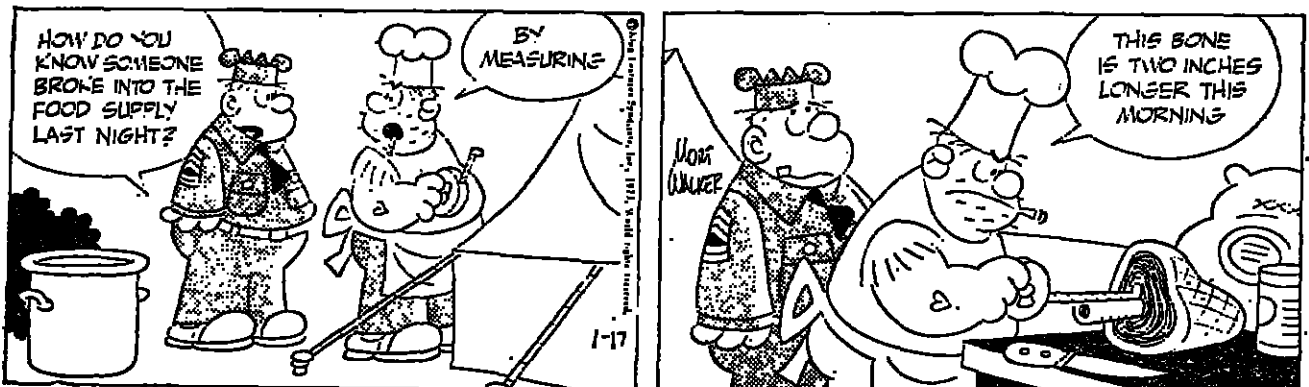
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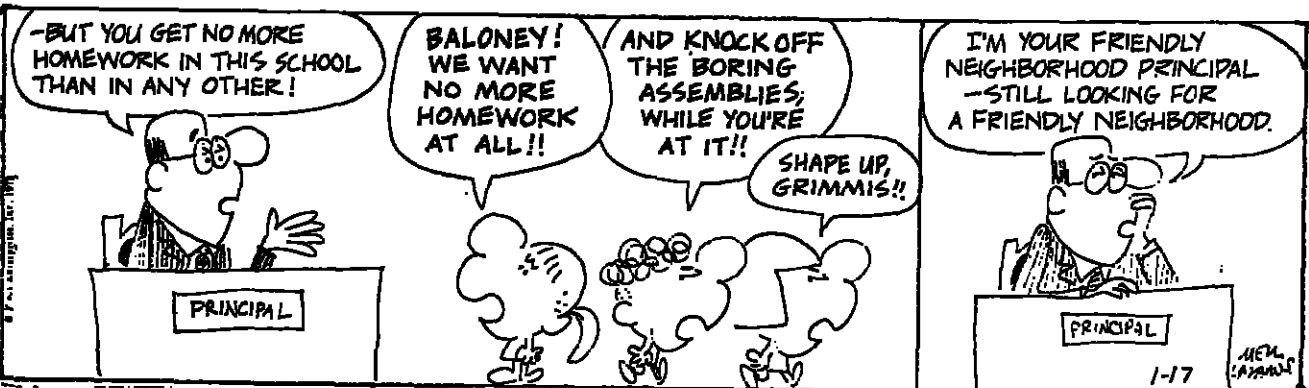
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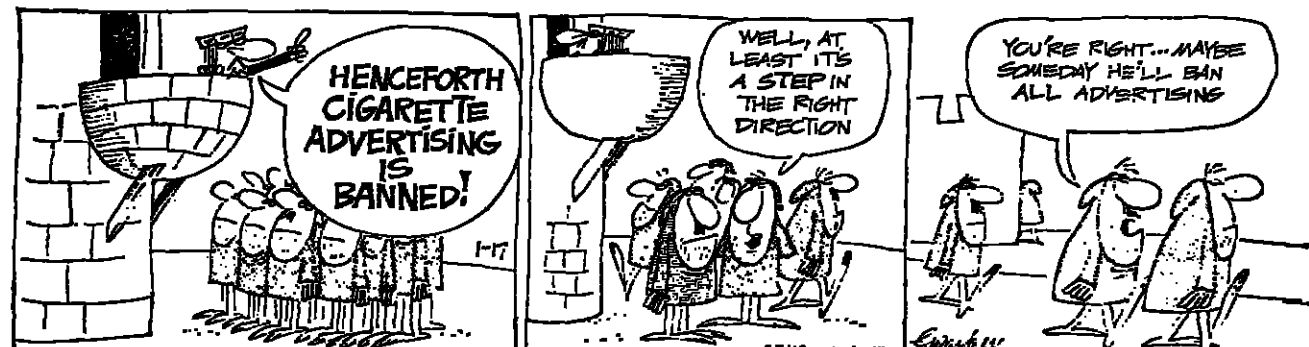
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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is hard to blame North-South for reaching five diamonds, since a favorable club division would allow a grand slam to be made in no-trump, diamonds or clubs. However, the actual auction, with East doubling to show length and strength in hearts, diminished the chance that the club finesse would succeed.

The effect of the artificial negative response of two diamonds was to make South the declarer and both West players naturally led the heart jack.

The declarer had to judge whether the heart jack was a singleton or a doubleton. One decided that it was a singleton and put up the ace in dummy. He drew trumps and ran the club queen. West correctly refused to win, and South then made his heart nine. East could make two heart tricks but that was the end of the defense.

In the replay, South attempted to guard against the possibility that West held a doubleton heart. He ducked the first trick, a play that he would have regretted if East had been inspired to overtake and shoot back a heart for a ruff. South would then have had no way to avoid defeat, but as it was, the heart jack held and the contract could and should have been made.

West shifted to a trump at the second trick and South drew trumps. He ran the club queen and West correctly held off with the king. At this point South played a second club and eventually lost two heart tricks to East. But he need not have done.

When East showed out on the second club lead the distribution should have been clear. He should have entered the dummy with a club ruff—a spade would have the same effect—and played the last trump. This would have squeezed East, who would have had the choice between coming down to king-queen of hearts alone, permitting a heart play to establish the 11th trick, or reducing to two spades, in which case South could cash his spade winners and lead a low heart toward the nine, forcing an endplay.

NORTH (D)
 ♠ AK
 ♥ A1054
 ♦ AKQ10
 ♣ Q3

WEST
 ♠ 108764
 ♥ J
 ♦ 632
 ♣ K976

EAST
 ♠ J953
 ♥ KQ876
 ♦ 987
 ♣ 2

SOUTH
 ♠ Q2
 ♥ 932
 ♦ 54
 ♣ A10854

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Dbl. Pass Pass
 5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE



OF COURSE THE SKY SHOULD BE BLUE, AND THE GRASS SHOULD BE GREEN... AN' THERE'S NO TELLIN' WHAT COLOR HER HAIRS SPOSED TO BE.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

1. JAYEH

2. LUFOR

3. SWEDIT

4. TINNEY

5. THE

6. HAS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENTRY QUAKE TURKEY CENSUS

Answers: "In short—sit down!"—"SQUAT!"

BOOKS

THE DEATH AND LIFE OF MALCOLM X

By Peter Goldman. Harper & Row. 436 pp. Illustrated. \$8.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PETER GOLDMAN'S biography of Malcolm X is not an exciting book to read, but it is an eminently serviceable one. And how could it have been otherwise, when, in reconstructing his subject's life, Mr. Goldman has mostly used the facts of Malcolm's ideology instead of the flesh and blood of his emotions—when he has perforce viewed Malcolm largely through his writings, his speeches and the impressions of his acquaintances, rather than through intimate personal knowledge? How could the book have been anything more than serviceable, when, in recounting the hunt for and trial of Malcolm X's assassins, Mr. Goldman has purposely produced not mystery and courtroom drama, but a painstakingly analytical anticlimax to what we already knew—namely, that the men convicted of gunning down Malcolm X on that winter Sunday in 1965 were three members of the Muslim organization that had expelled Malcolm and had come to fear and exorcise him; and that with their conviction and sentencing, the case was frustratingly closed? Indeed, how could any biography of the fallen black leader even approach excitement in a time when, as Mr. Goldman himself puts it, "the series of events of the sixties that we identified as the Second Reconstruction threatens... to collapse as the first did, in the exhaustion of will before the stubbornness of the opposition and the complexity of the task?"

No: depending on one's point of view, one reads this study by one of Newsweek magazine's white specialists on the "race beat" with pained nostalgia for a hopeful time in the history of American black people or one reads it with relief that its story is over for the time being. But one does not read it with excitement.

Yet, for several significant reasons, the book is not merely a disappointment. First, and of relatively small significance, by playing down the drama of the apprehension and trial of the assassins, Mr. Goldman has forced us to attend to certain peripheral details—details such as why confusion arose over whether one or two suspects were arrested outside of the Audubon Ballroom immediately after the shooting of Malcolm; or who it was that later set fire to Muhammad's Mosque No. 7 and why the New York City police didn't bother to apprehend them; or how exactly one Leon Ameer met his death (there are many who still believe that this marginal figure was murdered because he knew too much).

And Mr. Goldman's attention to these details serves on the one hand to dispel the theories that Malcolm X was assassinated by the CIA, or by his own followers in the organization he set up after breaking with the Nation of Islam, or by syndicate elements aroused by his war on narcotics; and on the other hand to lend credibility to Goldman's own belief that it was higher-ups in Elijah Muhammad's Muslim organization who were behind Malcolm's death.

Second, and of more importance, by dealing with Mal-

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Bradley

5 Sierra

10 Japanese diving women

14 Knowledge

15 Long narrative

16 Study over

17 Eastern gateway

20 Arrays

21 Kind of file

22 Standoff

23 Froth

25 Or that

27 Entrances

30 Certain data-gatherer

31 Mountain in Crete

32 Irish dramatist

35 Froth

39 — of the walk

41 Taper, as a timber

43 Winged child

44 Cornered

46 Representative

48 Drunkard

49 Baseball statistic: Abbr.

51 Flatter

DOWN

1 Earthen pot

2 Disposition

3 River of Italy

4 Bemoan

5 Thor and Atlas

6 Winner take

7 Girl's name

8 Frog genus

9 Small whirlpools

10 Military address

11 Down in the

12 Golfer Palmer

13 Passover dinner

18 Dental filling

19 Boobies

24 Lake feeding the Nile

26 Agate or pica

27 Ancient Briton

28 Repute

29 North Atlantic

33 Children's game

34 Blade of grass

36 Major

37 Debatable

38 Town near Padua

40 Retain

42 Approved

45 Drab, in poems

47 Outer garment

50 Finally

52 Toils

53 Picks actors for a play

54 Violently

55 Cover (Nee)

56 Saying nothing at all

59 way (not at all)

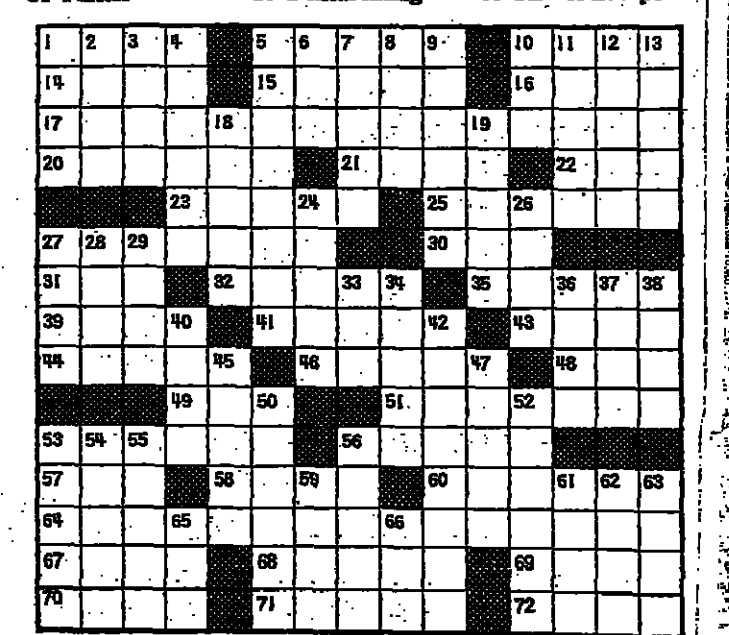
61 Murder victim

62 Dip

63 Changed the color

65 Shipping initials

66 Fish of Europe



U.S. National Anthem Banned in Track Meet

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI).—A growing controversy over whether the national anthem should be played at sports events and how the public and competitors should act during the song—the "Star-Spangled Banner"—was dropped from the prestigious Olympic invitational track and field meet at Madison Square Garden.

"There's no more ruling to do. The Star-Spangled Banner is not to be played at the second round of the meet," said the meet's director, Jesse Abramson.

The meet will be staged at the Garden Feb. 16. An arena official said it would mark the first time that a sports event would be staged at the world's most famous indoor arena without the anthem being played.

The new Garden will be five years old next month, and has seated more than 500 athletes, from the roller derby to wrestling.

The ruling on the anthem was announced two days after the Eastern Michigan track team was disqualified for not standing during the playing of the anthem at the Nassau Coliseum in suburban Long Island, where the Knights of Columbus meet was held Saturday.

The Coliseum incident was triggered when the members of the mile-relay team went through stretching exercises during the traditional playing. Some fans booed and cursed and after a delay referee Ed Swinburne disqualified the club.

But the chairman of the Garden meet's committee, Edwin H. Mosler Jr., said yesterday that his decision was made last month to do away with the traditional anthem.

"Some asked us where do we put the national anthem," said Mosler, "and we couldn't find a spot."

He conceded, however, that "sure, the black factor crossed our minds. One doesn't relish incidents that disrupt an event. It entered into our decision, but it wasn't the key factor."

At most track meets, the anthem is played before the mile race, which usually is the event with the most spectator interest. Generally, it is the last important event on the program.

"I don't believe in stopping the show at a time when the mile race is about to start," said Abramson. He added it would make little sense to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" at

"Who needs booing? Maybe it's out of time, out of place. But I don't think the anthem and the flag should become an issue."

the beginning of the meet, when only a handful of people show up.

It was apparent that the fear of an incident, by fans or players, was a major factor in the decision.

"What happened at the Coliseum affirms the fact we made a proper decision," said Abramson. "Who needs booing? Maybe it's out of time, out of place. But I don't think the anthem and the flag should become an issue."

Protest Mail

Lee, June, the owner of the Kansas City Royals baseball team, is protesting the decision.

An aborted attempt to discontinue the anthem before his club's home games, except for Sundays and holidays. The club adopted the policy for two games, and 200 complaints poured in—almost all expressing

indignant and emotional opposition, according to Kauffman. He said he made his original decision because of the apathetic attitude of many fans during the song. However, he

reinstated it again after two games.

The four dominant major sports leagues—baseball, basketball, football and hockey—play national anthems before all their games in this country. Where Canadian teams are involved, the Canadian national anthem, "O Canada," usually is played, too.

However, in Montreal, the "Star-Spangled Banner" no longer is played before hockey games involving United States teams.

"There is a lot of sentiment against the Vietnamese war in our country," a Montreal Canadiens official explained, "and we have a lot of Americans who came here to escape the draft. We don't want any incidents."

Although most of the controversy surrounding the playing of the anthem at sports events has cropped up following incidents with black competitors, there appears to be no national organization that is making a concerted effort to prevent black athletes from standing or appearing in front of fans while the "Banner" is being played.

In a recent directive to member groups of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the executive director, Roy Wilkins, wrote, "There is no national anthem for Negroes. There is only one national anthem. The national anthem is for all Americans."

Shula also expected that at least two of his assistant coaches, Howard Schnellenberger and Bill Arnsparger, would be approached as candidates for the five NFL head coaching vacancies.

"And," the coach said, smiling, "Garrett's not ever going to think that he can throw the football again."

Yepremian, the 28-year-old place-kicker from Cyprus, attempted to pass after an aborted field-goal attempt. When the ball slipped out of his hand, it was snatched by Mike Bass of the Redskins for a 49-yard touchdown run that jeopardized the Dolphins' victory in the final two minutes.

"Garrett and my 13-year-old son, David, play catch together in practice," Shula said. "No more."

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Missouri 5 Continues Downfall

Loss to Colorado Is Second in Row

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Missouri suddenly has taken a complete turnaround.

The Tigers, unbeaten in their first 12 games, had their streak ended last Saturday with a 70-45 loss to Kansas State. Colorado made it two losses in a row for the eighth-ranked Tigers with an 81-7 overtime victory last night.

Pat Kelly hit a 10-foot jump shot with 48 seconds left and then added a free throw with just 10 seconds remaining to give Colorado the victory, its fifth against eight losses.

Missouri led 42-35 at the half but Scott Wedman and Lee Haven combined to rally Colorado to a 72-70 lead. Missouri's Steve Blind sent the game into overtime with a 30-foot jumper with 90 seconds left in regulation time and the Tigers led by as many as three points in the overtime before Kelly emerged as the hero.

Haven led Colorado with 28 points, 17 in the second half, and John Brown had 29 for Missouri, which turned the ball over 31 times.

In another Big Eight Conference game, Lee Harris scored 22 points to pace Nebraska to a 74-67 upset of Oklahoma and Mike Robinson scored 38 points, including an 18-foot jump shot with two seconds left, to carry Michigan State to a 76-74 Big Ten victory over Iowa.

Allen Hornby's 24 points carried Ohio State to an 85-79 victory over Georgia Tech and Ken Wolfe's 18 highlighted Harvard's 105-83 rout of Northeastern in the Beanpot Tournament final in Boston.

In Southeastern Conference action, John Stiller's 20 points lifted Tennessee to a 75-53 romp over Florida and 6-foot-11-inch Jim Andrews hit 17 of his 27 points in the second half as Kentucky routed Georgia, 89-68.

In a small college game No. 2 ranked Sam Houston State, with James Lister scoring 30 points and grabbing 25 rebounds, ripped McMurry, 72-58, to remain unbeaten.

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SMALL MAN IS KING—Kansas City-Omaha King Nate Archibald, at 6 feet leading the National Basketball Association in scoring and assists, goes against Milwaukee Bucks Kareem Abdul Jabbar, 7-2 and second in scoring.

Soccer Crowd Decline Has Multiple Causes

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Why are people not going to football matches or going in such sharply diminished numbers? Recently, I have been talking to various influential and knowledgeable people, and getting predictably varied answers. Sir Stanley Rous, the indefatigable president of the Football Association, the supra-national body, said he feels that it is the product of a changed society, and changing patterns of behavior that there is massive interest, now, in such activities as sailing, climbing and riding.

Television, too, has done damage, but not so much through the actual transmission of football matches as in its showing of other sports concurrently with the National League program. Thus, rather than go out on a cold day to an uncomfortable stadium, you might sit at home and watch the horse races.

Helmut Schoen, the team manager of West Germany, said he felt that the vertiginous plunge in Bundesliga attendances, despite the splendid level of football, was owed to various factors. The corruption scandals played their part, but only a limited one. So had television and the fact that stadiums by and large were not comfortable enough. He metaphorically threw up his hands in despair at the paradox that while Italian football was so defensive that it sometimes produced as few as eight goals in all its eight championship matches, people were still flocking to see it.

General Decline

What becomes quite clear is that the movement is a global one—even in Brazil, the crowds are diminishing—which cannot be primarily accounted for by single phenomena, such as violence on the terraces in Britain, television, or, in West Germany, corruption.

In Paris, the problem is particularly delicate. Until this season, incredibly enough, it was years since the Parisians had had their own major league club. Now, however, Paris FC has moved from Saint Germain into the splendid new Parc des Princes, hoping to inherit the succession of the defunct but once celebrated Racing Club. It has even revived the old, annual match against Arsenal.

Rocco, for his part, said that he was well used to the part of father of a family; he played it all the time with his Milan footballers. "Talking with Rocco," said Fellini, "I seemed to go backwards in time and unexpectedly to find a lost dimension of life."

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Miss Proell Undeclared In Downhill

Wins 3d Straight; Builds Cup Lead

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Annemarie Proell scored her sixth victory of the season today, and third in a row, as she led Austrian girls to their third consecutive 1-2-3 finish in a World Cup downhill ski race.

Miss Proell, 19, sliced through thick mist which made others hesitate to retain her perfect downhill record—five for five—and take an even firmer grip on her third consecutive World Cup title.

Only teammate Wilfried Drexel came close to Miss Proell's clocking as she finished second, trailing more than a half a second.

Austria's Brigitte Totschnig was third and Switzerland's Brigitte Zurbriegen fourth.

Miss Proell now has 150 Cup points. Austrian Monika Kaserer, who fell today, is second with 58. Snow fell for 12 hours before the race and officials postponed the start for one hour. When the race started, the course was shrouded in fog.

"I could see nothing, but nothing," shouted a furious Isabelle Mir of France after finishing in 2 minutes 51.58 seconds, 23 seconds behind the winner.

"It is ridiculous," Miss Proell's nerves obviously were stronger. She sped through the fog to record a time of 2:37.92 over the 3,200 meters. Miss Drexel had a faster time on the top part of the course, and finished in 2:38.50.

Miss Totschnig was more than four seconds slower than Miss Proell as more than 10 seconds separated the Austrian from the 10th-placed finisher.

It was another stalwart performance for the Austrian girls who placed four in the top six, with Ingrid Gföeller taking sixth ahead of West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier.

Irmgard Lukasser, who finished second and third in the two downhill races at Fronten in West Germany, was a victim of the ever-changing mist and snow conditions and failed to finish in the top 20.

Finland's Ritta Ollikka surprised by finishing 10th after starting 50th in the field of 83. She scored her first World Cup points.

American girls Marilyn Cochran and Susan Corcoran finished eighth and ninth after being caught in a particularly dense patch of mist at the top of the course.

One of Miss Proell's main rivals, Olympic downhill and giant slalom champion Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, did not compete because of an injury received in training.

The girls tackle a slalom at neighboring Wengen before following the men to France for the next stage of the World Cup circuit.

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 2:37.92.
2. Wilfried Drexel, Austria, 2:38.50.
3. Ingrid Gföeller, Austria, 2:52.50.
4. Brigitte Zurbriegen, Switzerland, 2:52.50.
5. Rosi Mittermaier, West Germany, 2:56.18.
6. Ingrid Gföeller, Austria, 2:56.29.
7. Jacqueline Rouvier, France, 2:57.01.
8. Marilyn Cochran, U.S., 2:57.08.
9. Susan Corcoran, U.S., 2:57.52.
10. Ritta Ollikka, Finland, 2:58.16.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

1. Annemarie Proell, Austria, 150 pts.
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 58 pts.
3. Ingrid Gföeller, Austria, 55 pts.
4. Patricia Emont, France, 51 pts.
5. Jacqueline Rouvier, France, 45 pts.
6. Pamela Barr, Germany, 45 pts.
7. Brigitte Totschnig, Austria, 41 pts.
8. Wilfried Drexel, Austria, 37 pts.
9. Susan Corcoran, U.S., 35 pts.
10. Brigitte Zurbriegen, Austria, 30 pts.

NHL Scoring

Phil Esposito, Boston, 29 pts.
Jacques Lemaire, Montreal, 28 pts.
Stan Mikita, Chicago, 26 pts.
Rene Robert, Buffalo, 25 pts.
Bobby Clarke, Philadelphia, 23 pts.
Gilbert Perreault, Buffalo, 17 pts.
Joe Rolfe, Rangers, 16 pts.
Jim Pappin, Chicago, 15 pts.
Ken Hodge, Boston, 13 pts.
Frank Mahovlich, Montreal, 11 pts.

ABA Scoring

Erving, N.Y., 28 pts.
McGinnis, Indiana, 28 pts.
Ivce, Kentucky, 27 pts.
Jung, Kansas City, 27 pts.
Sheppard, Denver, 25 pts.
Thompson, Memphis, 24 pts.
Jones, Dallas, 23 pts.
Wise, Utah, 23 pts.
Johnson, Kentucky, 23 pts.
Gilmore, San Diego, 21 pts.

Pinch-Hit Rule Aids Aged, Slow

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Instead of the lesser-known players who usually are called upon to pinch hit, American League baseball fans may see such pinch-hitters as Harmon Killebrew, Tony Oliva, Boog Powell, Frank Robinson and Al Kaline this coming season.

The designated pinch-hitter rule adopted by A.L. club owners last week will create situations where these stars and others will bat in a game but not field.

The experiment was approved for the American League at a joint meeting of the 24 major league club owners in Chicago. Under it, for the next three seasons, the manager of a team may designate a pinch-hitter who will bat for the pitcher that day without forcing him out of the game.

It also could prolong the career of good-but-not-field type players as well as provide possible major league careers for players who otherwise would be doomed to a minor league existence because of insurmountable fielding deficiencies.

In discussing the revolutionary rule, for which he had lobbied

about six years, Lee MacPhail, general manager of the New York Yankees, said it would send the teams to benefit most from the new weapon.

"Killebrew, because of age, and Oliva, because of a knee problem, might not be able to play every day, but they certainly could hit every day," MacPhail said of the Twins' top hitters.

"Detroit has several ways to go. They have Duke Sims, who isn't an outstanding catcher defensively but who is a good hitter, and they have older players like Kaline and Norm Cash, who could both help and be helped by this."

By batting four times a game and not running around in the field, an older player can save a lot of wear and tear on his legs and wind up playing many more games than he otherwise might be physically able to.

Earl Weaver, for example, pointed to the cases of Kaline, 38, and Robinson, 37.

"I think they both help out in the outfield too much to be used strictly as hitters," the Baltimore manager said. "But they also can't play every game. However, they could play 100 to 120 games

and then be used for the rest of the games as the designated pinch-hitter."

As for his own club, Weaver said he hadn't thought out all the possibilities, but Powell, his huge first baseman, could be the DHF at times.

"Boog didn't have a good year defensively last year," Weaver said, "so if you could get more speed and an excellent first baseman in the line-up and keep Boog's bat in, too, that might be the move."

The Texas Rangers already know their move. Their man will be Rico Carty, a liability in the field but a professional hitter. Manager Whitely Herzog feels he's the perfect man for the job.

"If I had to pick one guy in baseball, I can't think of anyone ahead of Carty," the new manager said. "I said a long time ago if he could play 100 games and bat 300 times, he'd hit 300 and I believe it. Of course, Carty never was a gazelle in the field and while the leg problem he's had in recent weeks, he was a question mark until now."

Among other possible pinch-hitters are Alex Johnson of Cleveland, Frank Howard of Detroit, Earl Williams of Baltimore (if his catching is less than enchanting), Bill Melton of the Chicago White Sox (if his back trouble returns) and Danny Cater of Boston.

The league's 12 managers will have their own ideas about which players to use and how to use them, but Ralph Houk thinks they generally will try to find the hitter who can produce runs.

"I think you're going to be looking for the power guy, the guy who will explode the game and put it out of reach," the Yankee manager said.

Whether the Yankees will have that type of hitter remains to be seen. "We'll use the pinch-hitter we think can hit the pitcher on a given day," Houk said. The Yankees don't have a Killebrew or a Kaline, but rather a John Callison, a Ron Swoboda, a Felipe Alou, a Ron Blomberg and others. They also could begin a search for the Carty type.

Assuming the rule will be around for a while, that will have to be the attitude of all the teams beginning with the scouting of free agents.

"It used to be that you had to look for everything in a kid—his bat, his arm, his speed," Weaver said. "But now you've got to look at his bat more than anything. There are guys who couldn't make it because they couldn't help you defensively. That's all changed now. This rule is going to keep good hitters around a long, long time commanding a very high salary."

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